THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 12. NO. 33. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1894. TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

Geo. Clayton spent Sunday in Wausau.

Geo. Rice, of Wausau, was in the city yesterday.

Dr. H. C. Kiethleft last evening for a business trip south.

Langdon sells Q. P. Soap, the best family soap in the land.

Cash Smith has moved his family and effects into Nicholds house.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Blackburn last week.

The best of cuts, and all kinds of meats at the City Market.

Rudolph Draves was down from Tomahawk Lake Tuesday.

Ten room house to rent. Inquire of E. G. Squier. Aug. 16-tf

Prescott Calkins was over to Harshaw and Hazelhurst this week.

A. W. Shelton was over in Forest county on legal business this week.

Alex Sutton's little child has been dangerously sick for a week past.

The city board of review is in session every day at the clerk's office.

Attorney D. H. Walker was over at Crandon this week on legal business.

E. R. LeFever, of the Lake Shore Lumber Co., was in the city Tuesday.

Huner & Fenning deliver meat to any part of the city promptly and carefully.

Geo. Joseph repairs guns and bicycles at Cory & Mack's store opposite City hotel. J14tf

The Boom Co. is doing a good deal of work driving new piles for Brown & Robbins new boom.

Order your vegetables at Langdon's. Fresh every day and everything in season.

Miss Pearl Curran, of this city, is taking a course of study at the Wausau Business College.

Thirty-two new subscribers to the New North were added to our subscription list this week.

Misses Emily and Helen Dunn are here this week, the guests of their sister, Mrs. C. F. Dillett.

See our ladies' 45 cent a suit underwear. Boys' and misses' same price.
C. E. Crusoe & Co.

Sam Miller is at McClemens, Mich., somewhat improved in health, though he is by no means well as yet.

Tom Doyle expects to put in a couple of million more for Brown Bros. near Tomahawk Lake this winter.

Langdon has a stock of confectionary which is as fine as any in the city, and of course, being at Langon's, it is sold cheap.

It begins to look bad for Morton in New York. We notice that a democratic paper in Wausau says that he can't be elected.

No griping, no nausea, no pain, when DeWitt's Little Early Risers are taken. Small pill. Safe pill Best pill. J. J. Reardon & Co.

Conrad Grant, better known as "Gen. Grant" in Brown Bros. planing mill, is a distant relative of Gen. U. S. Grant. He takes the New North this week.

Langdon's grocery wagon is mighty busy these days delivering to every part of the city. Cheap prices and good goods are beginning to tell.

James LaMont, the proprietor of the Central Hotel, is a cash subscriber to the New North this week. Mr. LaMont looks well to the pleasantness of his guests.

It not only relieves; it does more it cures. We refer to One Minute Cough Cure. Suitable for all ages, all conditions, at all times. Sold by J. J. Reardon & Co.

One of the nobbiest barber shops in the city has been recently opened up near the Soo depot by W. S. Johnson, whose wife adds much importance to the shop as a professional hair dresser.

While in Chicago, Mr. Charles L. Kahler, a prominent shoe merchant of Des Moines, Iowa, had quite a serious time of it. He took such a severe cold that he could hardly talk or navigate, but the prompt use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured him of his cold so quickly that others at the hotel who had bad colds followed his example and half a dozen persons ordered it from the nearest drug store. They were profuse in their thanks to Mr. Kahler for telling them how to cure a bad cold so quickly. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

Henry O'Connor was at Minocqua Tuesday.

Max Sells spent Saturday and Sunday in the city.

Mrs. Will Hardell is visiting at Wausau this week.

Order your meat at the City Market of Huner & Fenning.

John Barnes was over to Crandon the fore part of the week.

Mac Chambers is filling the position of clerk at the post-office.

Will Stevens was at Eagle River Tuesday on a business trip.

Nichols & Co., from Antigo, have recently opened a meat market near the Soo depot.

Joe Cover was down from Ashland last Monday looking after his real estate interests.

The boys all say that the finest all-around mid-night oyster stew is served at the Oneida Restaurant.

It's all the same, a slight cold, congested lungs or severe cough. One Minute Cough Cure banishes them. Sold by J. J. Reardon & Co.

J. Segerstrom has moved into the house owned by Wolcott, the photographer. The latter has moved into rooms adjoining his gallery on Stevens street.

Small in size, great in results: DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Best pill or constipation, best for sick headache, best for sour stomach. J. J. Reardon & Co.

M. C. Ewing, the crack bicycle rider of this section, who sells climax tobacco for a living, is in the city. He will make Rhinelander his headquarters for some time.

Everything that grows in cans is to be found on the shelves of Langdon's store. The prices on canned goods, both fruits and vegetables, are away down.

Mrs. H. J. Bennett, of Pennington, and sister-in-law Miss Bennett, of Green Bay, were Oneida House guests Saturday. They met with the New North representative, and of course subscribe.

Not one minute elapses between the taking of One Minute Cough Cure and relief. Why shouldn't people take One Minute Cough Cure? They should. They do. Sold by J. J. Reardon & Co.

The new Merchants' State Bank building is going to be a decided acquisition to the place. It is up far enough to show its appearance and it is as fine a looking block for its size as any town in this section can boast.

Headache is the direct result of indigestion and stomach disorders. Remedy these by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers and your headache disappears. The favorite little pill everywhere. J. J. Reardon & Co.

The Young Ladies' Sodality of the Catholic church will serve refreshments at the residence of Tom McDermott, Jr. to-night. Cake, coffee and sandwiches, 10 cents. All are cordially invited.

"There is a salve for every wound." We refer to DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, cures burns, bruises, cuts, indolent sores, as a local application in the nostrils it cures catarrh, and always cures piles. J. J. Reardon & Co.

A Society of Christian Endeavor has been organized in this city. It will operate in connection with the evening services at the Union Congregational church Sunday evenings. The society starts out with a goodly number of members.

A satisfied customer is a permanent one. That is why we recommend DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They cure constipation, indigestion and billiousness. J. J. Reardon & Co.

The special election called for the purpose of voting on adopting the councils action in bonding the city to put it in good shape financially was held Tuesday. A light vote was polled, no one apparently taking any interest in the matter as it was a foregone conclusion that the proposition would carry. There were only fourteen votes cast against it and something over 200 for it.

A. M. Bailey, a well known citizen of Eugene, Oregon, says his wife has years been troubled with chronic diarrhœa and used many remedies with little relief until she tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and diarrhœa Remedy, which has cured her sound and well. Give it a trial and you will be surprised at the prompt relief it affords. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at Palace Drug Store.

Joe Pilon was home from Minocqua over Sunday.

C. E. Crusoe returned from Chicago last Thursday.

Charley Hall, of Eagle River, was in the city over Sunday.

Walt and Henry O'Connor spent Saturday at Eagle River.

Dave Vaughn was down from Tomahawk Lake to spend Sunday with his family.

Rev. H. A. Buzzell preaches his farewell sermon at the Baptist church next Sunday.

Vane Kelly spent Sunday at his home in this city. He went back on the railroad work Monday.

Cy. C. Yawkey, the next assemblyman from this district, was in the city a few hours last Friday.

J. E. Jackson was up at Minocqua Tuesday looking after the setting up of their new waterworks engine.

Mrs. Anna Wubker, practical midwife. Anderson street, directly back of Slimmer's Clothing store. S30 1m

A pleasant party of young people were entertained at the home of Rev. Mr. Chandler Tuesday evening.

Greatly reduced prices are the order now at Clark & Lennon's on Gas Stoves and Refrigerators. Come and see what you can buy one for. tf.

Emory Fuller's horse Simpleton won a $500 purse last week at the St. Louis running meeting. Three of his other horses took second money the same week.

Do you travel? Are you a shipper? The "Rand-McNally Railroad Guide and hand book" contains all pertinent information. Ask your newsdealer.

Rev. D. C. Savage left Monday for Fort Howard to attend the Methodist conference. We are glad to say that Mr. Savage will be returned to Rhinelander for another year.

All the talk in the world will not convince you so quickly as one trial of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve for scalds, burns, bruises skin affections and piles. J. J. Reardon & Co.

The Baptist church ladies served an oyster and chicken pie supper at the church parlors Monday evening. The Oneida orchestra furnished excellent music during the evening.

The season for cloaks is at hand and we have the most complete line in the city. Little cloaks, medium size cloaks, big cloaks, fur capes and jackets at way down prices. C. E. Crusoe & Co.

Our horsemen ought to arrange for a trotting matinee before the season closes. There are horses enough that can go fast enough to make it interesting enough. That's reason enough. Let's have a meeting.

One word describes it—"perfection." We refer to DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. cures obstinate sores, burns, skin diseases and is a well known cure for piles. J. J. Reardon & Co.

Eagle River had some lively caucuses last week. Herman Finger, of the Gerry Lumber Co., took out his mill crew and carried the whole thing by a big majority. The whole eleven delegates were named by Finger.

The Chicago Bazaar is now open for business. It will pay you to look this New Business concern over. You can get any thing you want from a needle to an elephant. Watch out for our stunning price list next week. Chas. E. Cruse & Co.

Farming pays in Oneida county better than in many old so-called farming countries. There is not a farmer out of the seventy in vicinity of Rhinelander that has not made money this season. There are thousands of acres of land in this vicinity which would pay settlers handsomely to clear up and cultivate.

It's just as easy to try One Minute Cough Cure as any thing else. It's easier to cure a severe cold or cough with it. Let your next purchase for a cough be One Minute Cough Cure. Better medicine; better result; better try it. Sold by J. J. Reardon & Co.

Ben Smith is making a lively canvass for sheriff and the indications are that he will be elected by a handsome majority. There are many good reasons why Smith should win. He has been a long time citizen here, and is identified thoroughly with the place. He will make a competent and reliable officer. He is receiving encouragement from almost every part of the county and it now looks as if he would win easily.

Apples are cheaper this year than potatoes.

Paul Browne was at Phillips this week Tuesday.

Ed Brazell was at Milwaukee the first of the week.

Fred. Moses has gone to visit his parents at Ripon.

Will Fenelon was at Chicago last week buying new goods.

Tom Dockery was in the city over Sunday, visiting his relatives.

Capt. L. J. Billings speaks at Hazelhurst Saturday evening.

The M. E. church ladies served supper at the church parlors last evening.

The hardest rain storm of the season was experienced Friday night.

A ten pound girl baby was born yesterday morning at Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Carr's.

J. C. Sterling, a Minneapolis real estate man, was in the city Tuesday looking over some property interests.

Now is the time to order your fall and winter suits. Remember Boers has the finest assortment in the city to select from.

Fall weather came with a rush Saturday. It has moderated somewhat and we may expect some fine fall weather before November.

James R. Howe arrived from Washington last Thursday. He will remain until after election, and will help out Congressman Lynch in these parts.

Visit our Dress Goods Department. We have some of the most beautiful productions of foreign and home manufacture. fifty dress paterns to select from, no two alike, from $2.50 to $10 each. C. E. Crusoe & Co.

Fred M. Pickard, the Republican candidate for Register of Deeds, is out through the county this week meeting his old friends and making new ones. Fred will be the next occupant of the Register's office as sure as little apples grow on trees. Every workingman in the city knows him, and all classes concede that he will not only win, but will make a good officer.

For instance, Mrs. Chas. Rogers, of Bay City, Mich., accidentally spilled scalding water over her little boy. She promptly applied DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, giving instant relief. It's a wonderfully good salve for burns, bruises, sores, and a sure cure for piles.

Don't allow some democrat to make you believe that it makes no difference whether Republicans or Democrats are elected this year. Let them get support where they always give it—to their own party. This is a good year to vote the ticket straight and, to favor men out of your party with a vote is to help the Democrats and their party, as everyone of them who succeed use every effort to make the county and state democratic.

Send in your old overcoat and winter suits and have them dyed, cleaned and repaired and made to look like new. Ladies wear also colored and cleaned. Axel Lindergren,
Rhinelander, Wis.
Upstairs in Doc. McIndoe block, corner of Brown and Davenport St. Suits pressed on short notice.

The Stevens Point Press of last week contains a remarkable article. It is in reference to Mr. and Mrs. George Chase, who have resided in this city for some time. Mrs. Chase has begun proceedings for divorce and the Press makes a column and a half write up of the complaint. Divorce complaints are always rather one sided in their statements and this one, while no exception to the general rule, is so manifestly unjust to Mr. Chase that it should not go unnoticed. The complaint alleges that Mrs. Chase has been incarcerated in an insane asylum three different times without cause, and Mr. Chase is blamed for it. The unfortunate lady has been in the Oshkosh asylum three different times, and to charge her husband with being responsible for her condition is a barbaric cruelty. She was only sent to the asylum when nothing could be done with her at home by her relatives and friends. She has each time been examined by a jury of physicians and committed by the county judge. These are matters of record and to charge that she was unjustly sent to the asylum is to charge that the board of physicians and county judges of both Marathon and Oneida counties were parties to the wrong. Mr. Chase will of course fight the case in court and has no doubt of being able to refute the slanderous charges of the complaint.

Lay Sermons.

"Backward, flow backward, O tide of the years!
I am so weary of toil and of tears,—
Toil without recompense, tears all in vain,—
Take them and give me my childhood again!
I have grown weary of dust and decay,—
Weary of flinging my soul-wealth away;
Weary of sowing for others to reap,—
Rock me to sleep; Mother, rock me to sleep."
Florence Percy.

Sentiment is indispensible to the development of true character. But sentiment should be properly restricted and not allowed to run the whole business. Some writers, especially female poets, seem to have decreed divorce between sentiment and common sense. When sentimentality gets the better of judgment, and makes demands incompatible with natural conditions, it is time genius was put in a straight jacket. The text is an instance. The whole poem is an example of the aimless if not maudlin sentiment to which genius sometimes allows itself to be reduced. Reading it, one is confronted with a person who, starting in life with the hope and strength which should have insured success, got tired and discouraged, sat down, cried, and called for her mother who had been an angel for many years.

Every embodiment of sentiment should at least be consistant with probability. In the light of this rule let us analyze the text. In the first the lady assumes the role of a female Joshua. The Hebrew warrior commanded the sun to stand still; the modern poet commands the tide of past years to flow backwards. Had she reflected for a moment she would have discovered how hopeless was the task she attempted, because even Omnipotence cannot convert the past into the present. In the second line she drops the character of dictator to old Time, and declares herself "weary of toil and of tears." Think of any one presuming to command a miracle, yet weary and discouraged by the toil and tears of this short life. Why is she thus weary? Because her toil has been "without recompense," her "tears all in vain." In this world toil and tears are expected as the natural outflow of life's struggle, and any one who is not equipped and ready to meet "the natural shocks that flesh is heir to" deserves to sink out of sight. What is her remedy? "Take them and give me my childhood again." That is, the lady challenges destiny for a trade. She offers, if the tide of years can be turned back, to swap her vain tears and unrecompensed toil for her lost childhood. If that miracle could be performed, and the restored childhood could be protected and exempt from toil and tears, everything would be lovely. But those conditions would be quite impossible. The new childhood would pass away, the storms of life would come again, and the vain tears must flow once more and the unrecompensed toil must be repeated. So, very naturally, shrewd destiny rejected the proffered trade as being entirely one sided. Then the lady breaks out in fruitless complaining. "Weary of dust and decay;" "weary of flinging my soul-wealth away;" "weary of sewing for others to reap." Then she calls up the shade of her departed mother to rock her to sleep. Under the circumstances an over dose of laudanum would have been the proper remedy.

The application of practical analyis to poems of fancy and sentiment is generally a shock. But the soul will starve if it attempts to live in the realm of fancy or on the food of sentiment. Poetry is good for us, but it must be such as will appeal to brave manhood, and real womanhood, and lift us higher and make us stronger and braver. If it fails in these the sooner some matter of fact preacher or lawyer rends it to tatters the better for our humanity. Such poems as this weaken instead of making us stronger. They discourage by exaggerating and deploring the trials of life. No one who has lived a noble life and believes in the future should wish the tide of years to flow backward. Forward should be the motto, a better world the goal. The body may be weary of toil but the soul never should be. Toil is the condition of progress and success. Tears must be shed, but it is our own fault if they are tears of remorse or regret. Nor is there any need that toil should be without recompense or tears all in vain. No toil well spent was ever unrewarded. No tear of sympathy or sorrow but makes its own rainbow of promise. A life might well be weary of dust and decay and tired of flinging its soul-wealth away. But why should there be dust and decay? Why should you fling your soul-wealth away? Brush off the dust. Prevent decay by an active and busy life. Share your soul-wealth with your starving brother, your unfortunate sister. That is not throwing it away. It is bread cast upon the waters, and, thus bestowed, your soul-wealth shall return to you doubly increased and refined. But above all we cannot forgive the author for being weary of sowing for others to reap. What is philanthropy? What is education? What is religion? Sowing for others to reap. What was the business of prophets, the bards, the statesman, the heroes, of all the good and great who have aided in bringing the world from darkness to light? Sowing for others to reap. Had not the benefactors of mankind sown for others to reap, our harvest would have been small indeed. Then let us not pray for a refluent but for an onward tide of years. Let us not be afraid of toil or ashamed of tears. Let us trust and work for the recompense of our toil and the sympathy for our tears. Let us not wish for childhood again, but strive for the dignity and rewards of true manhood and womanhood. Then we shall have no dust covered lives, no decaying strength, no soul-wealth wasted, and shall find the greatest reward and happiness in the consciousness that we have helped make the world better and others have reaped from our sowing. So mote it be.

John Wixon has purchased the Baptist parsonage and will soon move into it.

The Priscillas are to give a Flower Queen Concert on or about Oct. 12. Further particulars next week.

Segerstrom's jewelry store is as nobby as a wedding suit. New fixtures and stock do the business.

Freeman Kieth goes to Indianapolis this week where he will take a course in the celebrated medical college of that city.

Judge Alban and daughter Helen left for Chicago last evening. Miss Helen will remain there at school during the winter.

Dean & Clark, the grocers, can be called up by telephone now, if any one desires to order in that way. Their call is the same as was used at C. Faust's residence.

Dana's 3rd Regiment Band from Wausau, gave an exceptionally fine concert at the Grand last Friday evening. A good house greeted them and their splendid playing was enthusiastically received. It is a great band and no mistake.

The lecture at the Union Congregational church next Sunday evening will conclude the series of three on "Men and Boys." The topic will be "The Easily Besetting Sin of the Merchant," and a special invitation is extended to clerks and business men. The literary circle, under the auspices of the Priscillas take up the study of Oliver Goldsmith next Monday evening at 8. Miss Grace Chambers will give a sketch of Goldsmith's life, Mr. W. K. Chandler of Goldsmith's times.

The Republican county convention for Vilas county was held at Eagle River Tuesday. The following excellent ticket was nominated:

Sheriff, George O'Connor.
Clerk, John Radcliffe.
Treasurer, F. W. McIntyre.
Court Clerk, Frank Shilling.
District Attorney, D. Riordon.
Register of Deeds, Ole Swensen.
School Supt., J. R. Rosenberry.

There is every reason to believe that the ticket will win and that Vilas county will be found in the Republican column hereafter.

OH ME, OH MY!

L. J. Beck, Oneida County's leading Democrat, was in the city between trains on Tuesday. Mr. Beck says the Democracy of Oneida county is all right and they are going to carry the election this fall by a good majority. He also says McKenzie will run big over there.—Eagle River Democrat.

Dry Wood.

Shingle Wood, $1.00 per load.
Slabs and edgings $1.25 per load.
Delivered to all parts of the city by A. Kinealdl. Leave orders at Stevens & Son's mill office. 1yr

Official Publication.

An Ordinance to provide for the registry of electors at General, Municipal, Judicial and Special elections to be held hereafter in the City of Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

Whereas, the City of Rhinelander, at the last previous census taken therein, contained a population of Three Thousand or more.

Therefore, the Common Council of the said City of Rhinelander do ordain that the provisions of Chapter 288, of the Laws of the State of Wisconsin for the year 1893, in regard to the registry of electors shall apply to all General, Municipal, Judicial and Special elections to be held hereafter in said City of Rhinelander.

All ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting herewith are hereby repealed.

This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.
Signed, R. R. Lewis,
Alderman.

Approved September 27, 1894.
W. E. Brown,
Mayor.

Oneida County, City of Rhinelander. } ss. In Justice Court.

To R. R. Scott:

You are hereby notified that a summons and garnishee have been issued against you and your property. Garnished to satisfy the demand of M. J. Glenney, amounting to $75.00. Now unless you shall appear before C. F. Dillett, a justice of the peace in and for said county, at his office in said city of Rhinelander on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this 26th day of Sept. A. D. 1894
3w. M. J. Glenney, Plf.

The Lewis Hardware Company.

A Feast in Store for all. Watch this Paper for date and don't Forget to Come.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor—
WILLIAM H. UPHAM, of Wood.
For Lieutenant Governor—
EMIL BAENSCH, of Manitowoc.
For Secretary of State—
HENRY C. CASSON, of Vernon.
For Treasurer—
SEWELL A. PETERSON, of Barron.
For Attorney General—
W. H. MYLREA, of Marathon.
For Sup't. of Public Instruction—
JOHN Q. EMERY, of Dane.
For Railroad Commissioner—
DUNCAN J. McKENZIE, of Buffalo.
For Insurance Commissioner—
WM. A. FRICKE, of Milwaukee.

Congressional Ticket.

For Member of Congress—
ALEX. STEWART, of Marathon.

Assembly Ticket.

For Member of Assembly—
C. C. YAWKEY, of Oneida.

Republican County Ticket.

For Sheriff—
B. F. SMITH.
For County Clerk—
WM. C. OGDEN.
For County Treasurer
CHAS. WOODCOCK.
For District Attorney—
LEVI J. BILLINGS.
For Register of Deeds—
FRED PEIKARD.
For Court Clerk—
FRANK CAIN.
For County Superintendent—
F. M. MASON.
For County Surveyor—
DAVID H. VAUGHN.
For Coroner—
G. C. PINGRY.

The Democratic claims of economy in the administration of state affairs are badly shattered by H. A. Taylor's clearest presentation of facts. * * * Every count in this indictment is supported by statistics carefully compiled from official sources. It has cost the Democrats to conduct the state government three years $101,110 more than it ever cost the Republicans during a similar period. The increased expenditure cannot be accounted for by the fact that the state is growing. The average number of inmates in charitable and penal institutions has been no larger in the past three years than in the preceding three years with which the comparison is made. The increased outlay has not been for supplies, but for salaries. There is absolutely no escape from Mr. Taylor's conclusion that our brethern have found it necessary to quarter an extra number of their friends in these institutions. The outlay for clerk hire, labor about the capitol, transient labor and incidental expense has been correspondingly swelled. The Democrats, as everyone knows, have practiced parsimony in some directions, but in no direction have they practiced economy. In nearly every direction they have been guilty of shameful waste.

The Democrats have been unfaithful servants of the people, and in November the people will turn them out.

Cy C. Yawkey, the Republican nominee for the assembly in this district, is a man every way worthy of the position. He is a young man and his nomination is a recognition of the young men in politics. He is a successful business man and a large employer of labor. He owns and operates a large saw and planing mill and is a prime favorite with the men in his employ. There is nothing stuck up or distant about him. He always has a kind word and a pleasant smile for everyone no matter how humble may be their position. His popularity in his own town is attested by the fact that he has been elected its chairman without opposition ever since the town was organized. Neither is he without legislative experience this being his sixth term on the county board of his county, four terms of which he served as chairman. Last but not least he is a Republican, and stands for the Republican principles of protection to American industries and American working men. He does not believe that the laboring people of this country should be forced to compete with the pauper labor of Europe. He stands for the doctrine of protection to America. The Democratic papers throughout the district admit his qualifications for the office and that he is in every way the peer of his opponent and are opposing him strictly on party grounds and those are the issues the campaign should be fought out on. We have not a word to say against Mr. McKenzie. He is a good business man, a kind neighbor, a genial friend and his integrity is unquestioned. But we think his politics wrong. He is a Democrat and must of necessity stand with his party, the party whose policy, we believe, is responsible for the present business depression and hard times. Admitting then, that laying politics aside, he is as well qualified to fill the position as Mr. Yawkey, we believe the people of this district, as a business matter, cannot afford to send Mr. McKenzie to the legislature but should elect Mr. Yawkey. If elected Mr. Yawkey will take no back seat in the legislature. He will make an influential member and one that the district will be proud of.—Eagle River Review.

The Milwaukee Journal says: "Hold the Fort" is the watchword for Democrats. To "hold the fat" is what they are trying to do, but its all on fire.

A leading Democratic paper at Green Bay, The Standard, that circulates largely among the Hollanders, has bolted the nomination of the Democratic candidate for congress, Mr. Barnes. The editor has resigned from the Democratic congressional committee. They are coming, Father Abraham.

We furnish our readers to day with a supplement consisting of H. A. Taylor's arraignment of the present state officials. It is complete and authentic, and all the buncome and bluster of the Democrats about reform and economy are so thoroughly exploded that voters will readily see that Wisconsin as well as all the Union is in crying need of a deliverence from Democratic rule.

The President's Attack on Labor and Tax on the Breakfast Table.

The president of the United States, Mr. Grover Cleveland, has seen fit to recommend to congress that coal and iron ore should be admitted into the United States free of duty, and that sugar should be taxed. The extent of such an evil may be briefly stated as follows:

The coal product of the United States in 1892 was 180,000,000 tons, worth $207,566,391 at the mines' mouth. It afforded employment to 341,943 workers, who each found remunerative occupation on 212 different days in the year. Their earnings amounted to $124,-809,195, and all expenditures to $146,-536,250. The total amount of capital invested in the coal mines was $350,-600,000. The principal states of production, in their order of importance, were Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, West Virginia, Alabama, Iowa, Colorado, Maryland, Indiana, Kentucky, Kansas, Missouri, Wyoming and Tennessee. The United States senators from these states are interested in the welfare and prosperity of their state enterprises and industries.

The iron ore product of the United States for the year ended June 30, 1890, was 14,518,041 tons of 2,240 pounds each, worth $33,351,978 at the mines' mouth. It afforded employment to 38,-227 workers, who earned $14,409,151. The total amount of capital invested was $109,766,199, and the total year's expenditures were $24,781,658 from 592 different mines. The principal states of production, in their order of importance, were Pennsylvania, Ohio, Alabama, Illinois, New York, Virginia, Tennessee, Michigan, Wisconsin, New Jersey, West Virginia, Missouri and Maryland. The United States senators from these states are interested in the welfare and prosperity of their state enterprises and industries.

The sugar consumption of the United States on a basis of 68,000,000 people, at a per capita consumption of 65 pounds, is 4,420,000,000 pounds of sugar. The value of 4,420,000,000 pounds at 3 cents per pound is $132,600,-000. An ad valorem tax of 40 per cent upon this $132,600,000 will be $53,-040,000. This tax of $53,040,000 divided among the 68,000,000 consumers of sugar will be 78 cents upon each man, woman and child, or $3.90 upon each family of five persons.

The Attitude of Daniel's Backbone.

A 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Senator Daniel Voorhees' opinions as to the attitude of the administration seemed to be the same as on the preceding day.—Chicago Record.

Cleveland's Humiliation.

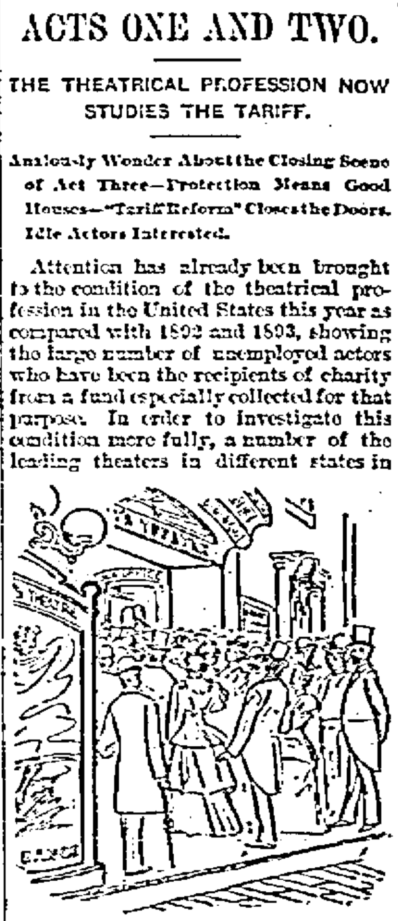
The surrender is Cleveland's. The Democratic president has been humiliated by a Democratic faction.—New York Mail and Express.

ACTS ONE AND TWO.

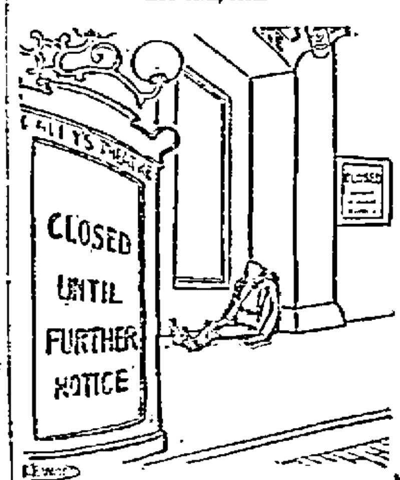
THE THEATRICAL PROFESSION NOW STUDIES THE TARIFF.

Anxiously Wonder About the Closing Scene of Act Three—Protection Means Good Houses—"Tariff Reform" Closes the Doors. Idle Actors Interested.

Attention has already been brought to the condition of the theatrical profession in the United States this year as compared with 1892 and 1893, showing the large number of unemployed actors who have been the recipients of charity from a fund especially collected for that purpose. In order to investigate this condition more fully, a number of the leading theaters in different states in



ACT ONE, 1892.



ACT TWO, 1894.

the country have been asked to furnish a comparative statement of their receipts during the first three months of 1893 and 1894. Taking 100 to represent their receipts from January to March, 1893, the figures in the second and third columns represent the receipts during the corresponding three months of the two years as follows:

States.	Number of theaters.	Receipts Jan. to March, 1893.	Receipts Jan. to March, 1894.	Loss. 1894.
Alabama	2	200	143	[illegible]
Georgia	3	300	200	100
Illinois	5	500	301	199
Indiana	2	200	141	59
Iowa	1	100	81	19
Kansas	2	200	150	50
Kentucky	1	100	90	10
Maryland	1	100	93	7
Massachusetts	5	500	442	58
Michigan	2	200	179	21
Minnesota	1	100	60	40
Mississippi	1	100	100	—
New Hampshire	2	200	111	59
New Jersey	3	300	171	129
New York	3	300	238	62
Ohio	2	200	170	31
Pennsylvania	5	500	419	82
Tennessee	1	100	77	23
Texas	1	100	67	33
West Virginia	1	100	52	48
Washington	1	100	60	40
Wisconsin	2	200	135	65
Totals	47	4,700	3,408	1,292

Average loss, 27 per cent.

The foregoing shows reports from 47 of the leading theaters of the United States. For every $4,700 received by these theaters during the first three months of 1893 their receipts amounted to only $3,408 during the first three months of the present year, the loss being $1,292, or 27 per cent for the whole country. While the actor is not directly protected by a tariff, it is very evident that the prosperity of the country under a protective tariff affords larger receipts to those engaged in the theatrical profession than the disturbed condition of the country will permit under the mere threat of free trade. When people are not earning money at all or are not earning good wages, it is impossible for them to spend money upon amusements. Protection to American industries means prosperity to the theatrical business.

Free Raw Material Theory.

Free traders pretend to want raw materials. They do when the material is of northern production, but not when it comes from the south. We have had free cotton, free hides and free silk. What the result has been the following figures will show:

Free raw materials.	Importation of manufactured goods. 1890.	Exportation of manufactured goods. 1890.
Cotton	$[illegible]	$11,113,621
Hides	12,[illegible]	[illegible]
Silk	41,[illegible]	63,041

Instead of capturing the markets of the world, we have imported far more of the manufactured article than we have exported. Thus another free trade bubble is exploded.

Free Traders Disagree.

The following shows how well free traders agree. Both speeches were made on the same day:

Extract from speech of Senator Mills in 1890.	Extract from speech of Senator (now Secretary) Carlisle in 1890.
Our tariff is closing the foreign markets against us. We must have access to the people who want our farm products. Sixty-six millions of consumers is a good market, but 600,000,000 is ten times better.	The trade between these states is larger by thousands of millions of dollars than could ever exist between this and all the other countries of the world, if we had absolute free trade.

Can't Waste Time on Go Betweens.

The next monster petition that congress should do something and adjourn ought to be addressed to Mr. Havemeyer.—Chicago Times.

THE SENATE AND CHEAP LABOR.

Free Traders Are Still Odious In the Eyes of the Nation.

The following historical document is of particular interest at this time:

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.
Jan. 16, 1867.

Whereas, The traffic in laborers transported from China and other eastern countries, known as the cooly trade, is odious to the people of the United States as inhuman and immoral; and

Whereas, It is abhorrent to the spirit of modern international law and policy, which have substantially extirpated the African slave trade, to permit the establishment in its place of a mode of enslaving men differing from the former in little else than the employment of fraud instead of force to make its victims captive; therefore

Be it resolved, That it is the duty of this government to give effect to the moral sentiment of the nation through all its agencies for the purpose of preventing the further introduction of coolies into this hemisphere or the adjacent islands.

Ordered, That the secretary lay the foregoing resolution before the president of the United States.

Attest: J. W. FORNEY, Secretary.

It is equally "the moral sentiment of the nation today" that the work done by cheap labor is "as inhuman and immoral" as cheap labor itself. Those members of congress who vote to reduce our existing protective tariff and thereby permit the importation of foreign goods made by cooly and other cheap labor to compete with goods made by American labor—all members of congress voting for such "traffic" will be "odious to the people of the United States" and will be "inhuman and immoral," according to a resolution passed by the United States senate on Jan. 16, 1867.

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Physician & Surgeon,
Office in Brown's Block. Rhinelander, Wis

F. L. HINMAN,
Physician and Surgeon.
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that Spafford & Cole are giving the Best Bargains in town. Half Prices on Bankrupt Goods and lower prices on all goods than other places offer. We have just opened a large assortment of semi-porcelain goods in the choicest decorations ever offered in Rhinelander. We wish to have the ladies see them even though they do not wish to buy now.

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This week keep yonr eye on us.

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FREE RAW MATERIAL

MISTAKEN IDEAS AS TO THE MEANING OF THE TERM.

What Is Called "Raw Material" Is Really a Finished Product of Labor In Some Form—How We May Compete In the Markets of the World.

The greatest public discussion held in the senate of the United States occurred July 20 over the president's letter, in which he condemned the Democratic party for attempting the passage of a tariff bill in which there was ignored in the items of coal, iron and other articles the Democratic doctrine of free raw material. Senator Hill, in discussing the situation, said:

"Upon the question of free raw materials the president is right, and you know it. You cannot answer his arguments. You cannot successfully dispute his propositions. You cannot doubt his sincerity and patriotism. You must yield in the end to his views. You cannot stand up against the sentiment of the Democratic masses of the country, which will rally round the president in this contest with you upon this particular branch of the subject. The time to yield is now, before there is further humiliation, embarrassment and discord."

Whether Democrats may be found who are able to answer the president's arguments, whether people within the knowledge of Senator Hill are wholly unable to successfully dispute his proposition, there are some well known facts that the common people might read with profit concerning the propositions which underlie the doctrine of free raw material. Let us take the principal elements of cost in manufactured goods, labor and material. These can be resolved into a single one, for material is but the product of labor. Therefore labor alone is the principal cost of manufactured goods. What is called "raw material" is none the less a finished product of labor in some form. It all represents capital in a small degree and labor in a larger sense. But the question at issue is the putting of free raw materials on the free list so as to reduce the cost of the domestic product by foreign competition in order to lower the cost of goods. The foreign manufacturer has the same access to free raw materials that we have. He is as energetic and anxious to succeed in holding the markets of the world as we are to take these markets from him. We can only succeed in this sharp competition by the producing of these materials at a lower cost, which means wages, for the labor cost of all materials must be lessened if we are to compete with the cheapest of the countries of the world in open market. The whole question resolves itself at once into a single proposition—that the country which pays the least for its raw material is the strongest competitor in the open markets of the world. If the United States desires to be that country, there is only one way to accomplish it—namely, to reduce the wage until this material can be prepared at a less price than at which it is now prepared in Europe, South America or Asia.

Our people are beginning to learn that coal is raw material, and yet we have been confronted within the last six months with some of the greatest strikes ever known in our coalfields for the purpose of maintaining a mining rate which is nearly double that paid in some of the foreign countries. Again, the cost of transportation of coal from Maryland and Virginia to the seaboard is four times that of the transportation from the British provinces on the Atlantic coast. The question is, How can we compete in the open markets of our own country with raw material in the form of coal against the cheaper coal produced by cheaper wages and cheaper transportation on the seaboard? What is true of coal may be said to be true of iron and all other forms of raw material. Had we not better kept the McKinley law in force, which has already demonstrated its ability to give us larger markets than we could ever hope for under free trade conditions?

Party Principles Repudiated.

The record has been made. The Democratic house has repudiated party principles and pledges, broken faith with the American people, legislated directly and deliberately for the benefit of trusts and monopolists and betrayed a constitutional trust. That record of "perfidy and dishonor" cannot be unmade by belated and farcical attempts on the part of the house to cover its retreat by a menace of free sugar, free coal and free iron bills, which will never be acted upon by the senate. The house is overwhelmed with disgrace, demoralization and dishonor. Its attitude is that of Sterne's unhappy, belabored donkey—"Do not beat me, my masters, I beseech you, but you may beat me if you will."—New York Tribune.

DEMOCRATIC FINANCIERING.

How the Gold Reserve Fund Has Been Reduced Under the Present Administration.

The inability of the Democracy to manage the affairs of the country is shown in a striking way by the condition of the "gold reserve" in the treasury today. The gold reserve, as everybody knows, was a sum of $100,000,000 set aside by Republican legislation to be held as security for the $340,000,000 of United States notes, or "greenbacks," in circulation. When the Republicans, on March 4, 1893, turned the treasury department over to the Democratic administration, this gold reserve was intact, as it always had been under Republican administration. The $100,000,000 was there and always had been there since it was set aside years ago as a fund sacred for the protection of the war issue of money known as greenbacks. The alarm which the country felt at the incoming of a Democratic administration which had promised to overturn the financial system of the government, coupled with the desire of importers to await the reduction of the tariff before they imported more goods, combined to make the receipts of the treasury very small. People, seeing the coming storm, stopped buying any more goods than were absolutely necessary, and importers brought little into the country, and therefore paid little into the treasury in the form of tariff. The result was that the receipts began to fall off immediately after the Democracy took charge and have for the past year fallen below the necessary running expenses.

The Democracy, which promised to so enormously reduce the expenses of the government, has found it impossible to keep this pledge, but that, on the other hand, the Republicans had administered it as economically as they are themselves able to do. In consequence of the falling off in the receipts it has been necessary to constantly "dip into" the gold reserve in the treasury in order to meet the running expenses of the government. The result has been a sad decline in the amount of the gold reserve. It was over $100,000,000 when the Democracy took charge of the treasury. Within a few months it fell below the limit fixed by law and has been sadly but surely tending downward ever since.

A few months ago Secretary Carlisle, finding it impossible to induce congress to authorize him to issue bonds to get more money with which to run the government, took the bit in his teeth and issued $50,000,000 worth of bonds under an old law passed years ago. This helped out the treasury for the moment and brought up the balance to over $100,000,000 again. By the 1st of May of the present year, however, it had fallen below that limit, and today stands at $65,000,000. This, it must be remembered, includes $40,000,000 in gold realized from the sale of the bonds issued by Secretary Carlisle a few months ago. Had it not been for this $40,000,000 which he thus added to the gold reserve by plunging the country $50,000,000 deeper into debt the gold reserve today would be but $20,000,000. As it is, with a record of $50,000,000 added to the debt of the country, it is but $60,000,000, or a little over one-half what the law requires and what the Republicans always maintained it at during their control of the treasury.

HE ANSWERED THE QUESTION.

General Sheridan Explains What Is the Matter With the Democratic Party.

Some years ago, while General George A. Sheridan was addressing a great audience in Cleveland, a man yelled out to him, "What is the matter with the Democratic party anyhow?" Sheridan dropped the line of argument he was pursuing, turned toward the man and replied as follows: "What is the matter with the Democratic party? I will tell you, my friend. The Democratic party was born under planets that were in opposition. It lives in the objective case. Like a mule, it has no pride of ancestry, no hope of posterity. It never originates anything. It always shines by borrowed light. Democracy has never been joined in honest wedlock to a principle, but lived for years in open adultery with a harlot called slavery, lived with her till she died of corruption and was buried amid the sobs and groans of her paramour.

"The atmosphere that surrounds Democracy is full of noxious vapors that breed moral pestilence and death. The sun never shines through it, vice seeks its shadow, and corruption grows lusty under its unholy influence. Springs of purity are never found in Democracy. Its waters are torpid, lifeless, covered with the filth and scum with which stagnant pools and waveless waters always offend the eyes of men. The soil which Democracy has cultivated has failed to yield harvests of value to the nation, but has given crops of worthless weeds and briers.

"Democracy has no love of country, believes in states instead of nation, drives loyalty from its doors and welcomes treason to its habitation, holds the deeds of our soldiers and sailors as naught, strives to blacken the names of our heroes, weeps over the lost cause, hates the blue and loves the gray, stabs loyalty in the back, binds up the wounds of treason and speaks words of hope and comfort to its devotees, applauds when helpless blacks are stricken down in the south and caresses the hands red with their innocent blood, denies the right of American citizens to make homes for themselves in the south, justifies the man who shoots them down or drives them out.

"Democracy is a curse to the land, the source of our bitterest woes, the haven where vice finds friends and crime its apologists and defenders. Democracy is original sin let loose to rend and destroy, is the spirit of evil filling the swine of the land, the incarnation of unholiness, the child of the devil. Its home should be in that outer darkness where there are weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. Such, faintly pictured, my friend, is what is the matter with the Democratic party."

Sheridan picked up the thread of his speech at the point where he had been interrupted. He was asked no more questions during the evening.

A Bottle Stopper.

If you want a stopper for a bottle of acid or any substance that would naturally call for a glass stopper because of the danger that the cork would be eaten up by the contents of the bottle, take the cork and steep it in vaseline. It will then be impervious to acids of any kind, and no action of chemicals will decay it. It will, in fact, be as good for all purposes as a glass stopper.—New York Dispatch.

Soap tablets are the latest form of compressed merchandise. They come packed in pretty boxes, each tablet about the size of a lozenge. Naturally they are chiefly valuable in traveling, but the slippery cake of the home dish may conveniently give way to these small doses.

The only remains of the splendid French possessions in India are five towns.

Irving W. Larimore, physical director of Y. M. C. A., Des Moines, Iowa, says he can conscientiously recommend Chamberlain's Pain Balm to athletes, gymnasts, bicyclists, foot ball players and the profession in general for bruises, sprains and dislocations; also for soreness and stiffness of the muscles. When applied before the parts become swollen it will effect a cure in one half the time usually required. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

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Meats and Provisions,

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I ask a share of the public patronage and guarantee my best efforts to give you good honest weight of the best meats I can buy at market figures. Should be pleased to see you at the shop. Corner Davenport and Stevens streets.

Very truly,

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O GREAT GROVER!

MAY THE PRAYER OF THE RIGHTEOUS AVAIL US MUCH.

He Spoke In Parables, but Now His People Have True Understanding—He Prepareth Them For a Life of Ease and Plenty. They Toil Not; Neither Do They Eat.

O great and all wise Grover, once more we thank thee for thy bountiful goodness toward us.

O great master, we thank thee for the privilege of putting sackcloth upon our backs and of sitting in ashes and of eating thy free trade soup.

O great master, we know that thou speakest in parables to us, for hast thou not said in one of thy speeches that wheat would be worth $1.25 per bushel, and that wages would be high if we would only make thee our president? Now, great master, it is all clear to us that thou speakest in parables, and that thy meaning was that, when McKinley and Reed should be elected in 1896, then we shouldst receive a high price for our wheat and high wages for our labor. But, great master, we love thee still, for we know that when thou art done with us that we will be fit subjects for a dime museum, there to earn plenty and rest in peace.

O great master, we know that the Breckinridge scandal has grieved thee sorely, and we know that when thou art grieved thou goest a-fishing in Buzzard's bay.

O great master, the supply of thy Cleveland badges is running short. The season of the howling blizzards is approaching, and we have not the wherewithal to replace thy badges.

O great master, we know thou hast often told us that the road of a free trader is a hard road to travel in this country, but blessed is he that endureth to the end, even though his friends be not able to recognize him.

If thou wilt only veto this Wilson bill, we will stand by thee firmly till 1896. Then we will hurrah loudly for McKinley and Reed.

O great Grover, we are growing thin upon the substance of things doubtful and things not seen. Wilt thou not do something, O great master, before thy term of office dost expire, for then thou wilt be a nobody, a nincompoop with no power and not able to do anything.

O great master, what is congress doing? Is it steeped in the silurian mud of partisan prejudice or hidden by the vapor rising 'midst its pampered imagination. It has blown its trumpet long and loud, but it has done us no good.

O great master, has this great congress which was on thy hands dropped through the crater into the mire and stuck there? Of a truth, master, there is but little danger that archæological research will ever unearth its lonely habitat, for is it not true, O Grover, that only the crudest fossils exist in that lower strata?

O great Grover, that free trade song which thou has sung is but as a chestnut. It has been sung and sung and sung again with variations. Yea, verily, it has been sung time and time again until all the people have grown weary of its dull monotone.

O great master, why hast thou not done something in these long 18 months of our weary wait, thou who hast had to bear with the lean of thy kind? It would even be a merciful act, O great and good Mr. Grover, to drive us from this earthly existence, for we are longing, longing, longing for a change.

JOHN D. WINN.

Independence, Or.

"Tariff Reform."

THE SHEEP IS OFFERED AS THE ONLY SACRIFICE TO THE FREE TRADE IDOL.

Republicans Increased Our Debt.

Can you tell me how the debt of the United States and the amount of taxation compare, per capita of population, with those of other countries? L. M. MCCUNE.

According to calculations at the census bureau, the debt of the United States amounts to $45 per family of five persons, or $9 per capita. On a similar basis of calculation the debt of Germany is $100 per family of five persons, or $20 per capita; the debt of France is $351 per family, or $70 per capita; of Austro-Hungary it is $354 per family, or almost $71 per capita; of Great Britain it is $337 per family, or $67.40 per capita. The average proportion of customs and internal revenue paid by each person in the countries mentioned below during the years 1882 to 1890 was as follows:

Australia	$12 00	Portugal	$7 15
Argentine	13 50	Germany	6 69
France	13 25	Austria	6 22
Great Britain	9 79	Denmark	6 25
Holland	9 04	Canada	6 00
Italy	8 56	Belgium	5 71
Spain	8 55	United States	5 65

It will thus be seen that, on the census bureau's basis of calculation, both the per capita of debt and of revenue contribution is less in the United States than in any of the other countries enumerated.

Which It Never Had.

After reading Senator Gray's report on the sugar scandal one is compelled to believe that with proper encouragement the senator could give even the Democratic party a good character.—Philadelphia Press.

CATCHING JEWFISH.

ANGLING FOR MARINE MONSTERS IN SAN DIEGO BAY.

The Process Is of the Progressive Kind. The Part Toothpicks Play—The Run With a Keg—Members of the Bass Family That Weigh Hundreds of Pounds.

Don't talk to a man from southern California about black bass fishing, or he will make your best bass story a feeble, pitiful thing. He will tell you of black bass that could swallow the biggest day's catch you ever made and take in your creel for dessert without as much as gulping. Voice a doubt, and the man from San Diego will pull from his fishing traps something that looks like a one fluked ship's anchor. That is what he fishes with for the strange, monstrous black bass in the bays and about the islands of the southern California coast. They don't call them black bass down there, though the fish commissioners say they are, and the naturalists have identified them by fins and bones and form with the gamy two and three pounders that make men fickle even to trout.

The men who catch these fish that sometimes weigh 1,000 pounds call them jewfish—a corruption of junefish. The last is a translation of one of their Mexican names. Probably they were called junefish from the fact that they are plentiful along the shores in the late spring and early summer. No matter how he got his name, the jewfish is a wonder. He looks like a bass fisherman's nightmare when they get him out of the water. Every fin and mark is there, magnified out of all proportion. His scales are as big as half dollars, his mouth is a gaping chasm, and the spikes of his dorsal fin are bigger than tenpenny nails.

The process of catching a jewfish is a progressive and interesting one. The fishers begin at the beginning. With bent pins or dip nets they look for minnows or sardelles. The quarry secured, it promptly becomes bait, and the concourse is treated to smelt fishing. Then comes the smelt's turn in the succession. He is impaled, and the fisherman, with a heavier rod and a larger hook, goes to the other side of the wharf for a halibut or a sea bass.

When the bait, dead or alive, is ready, the stoutest armed man on the wharf picks up the line. He swings the two or three pounds of bait around his head like an Indian does the bolas and hurls it seaward. The great line, as thick as a lead pencil, coils out after the hook, and that is nearly all until the fish comes along.

Incidentally toothpicks play quite a part in the fishing. Each fisherman takes a handful with him when he leaves the breakfast table. They stick one in a crack at the top of a pile and loosely loop the line around it. The shore part of the line is coiled on the wharf, and the end is fast to an empty powder keg or some such thing that will float well. On the toothpick is stuck a bit of white rag, and as half a dozen or a dozen lines are used at once there is a string of these little signal flags all along the dock. The fisherman has nothing more to do for awhile than to watch the flags. When one goes down, it means that something has taken the bait. After gathering in the barracouda heads or the impaled halibut the jewfish starts away like the locomotive on a fast express. Down goes the signal flag. Everybody around runs for the line. They know they can't hold the fish, but the resistance makes it harder for him and helps them to tire him out—the ultimate object. The great fish does not struggle at first, but moves steadily seaward, pulling the line through the men's hands. Occasionally, when the fish weighs less than 200 pounds, they can tire him out without paying out all of the line, but usually it all goes, and presently the struggle is transferred to the water. The empty powder keg bounces over the water most erratically, the men chase it in a boat, and when they catch it hold on. Then the real fun of jewfishing begins. It is just sport for a fish of any size to tow a whitehall around the bay, and it is pretty rough sailing in his wake. As soon as he realizes that there is a fight on the jewfish seems to forget that he is a staid bottom fish. All the steam of his black bass ancestors gets riley, and he plunges and turns, twists and strikes. Somewhere down in the cavern of his gullet he has an arrangement of bone like a couple of millstones, and when he discovers he cannot spit out the hook he tries to swallow it and grind the line apart, so the slack has to be carefully attended to. There are some tremendous fish in San Diego bay, and though the hooks are made of hand forged tool steel they have snapped many of them.

If everything goes well, if the hook holds and the fish does not grind the line, if he steers away from submerged buoy chains and docks, the fight must end in the death of the fish. Sometimes he tows the boat for three hours before his strength is gone and he is hauled to the surface. The death struggle is worst of all. The fish is dragged to the top and lies there, apparently all but dead. Then they drive a harpoon into him, and the sting of the steel starts all his life again. The harpoon line holds him near the surface, and he makes a great race for a little while, but, of course, it cannot last. At the end the fish is towed back to the dock, and there the floating population of San Diego is assembled. Everybody gets hold of a rope and hoists the giant fish upon the dock, and there the tired monster flounders, its mouth gaping like a tunnel and its eyes, big as baseballs, starting from their sockets.—San Francisco Examiner.

Two Points of View.

Wife—How people gaze at my new dress! I presume they wonder if I've been shopping in Paris.

Husband—More likely they wonder if I have been robbing a bank.—London Tit-Bits.

For Sale at Retail.

No. four and six boards.
No. two and cull dimension.
Lath and shingles.

tf STEVENS LUMBER CO.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of one hundred and seventy-eight & 66-100 dollars ($178.66) claimed to be due at the date of this notice, for principal and interest, upon a certain real estate mortgage executed on the 5th day of June 1893, and due one year after date, by G. W. Smith, mortgager, to John Hess, mortgagee, which said mortgage contains a power of sale, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Oneida County, Wisconsin, on the 7th day of June 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m., in volume 1 of mortgages, on page 321; and whereas said mortgage was, on the 11th day of June, 1894, duly assigned by said mortgagee to Giles S. Coon, which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Oneida County, Wisconsin, on the 18th day of June, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m., in volume 4 of mortgages, on page 22 and no action at law or otherwise having been commenced to recover the amount, or any part thereof, secured by said mortgage, and the power of sale having become operative by reason of said default:-

Now, notice is hereby given that, by virtue of said power of sale, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the land and premises therein described, to wit: Lots four (4) and nine (9) in Block five (5) of Coon & Barnes' Addition to the Village (now City) of Rhinelander, in Oneida County, Wisconsin, according to the recorded plat thereof, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, by the sheriff of Oneida County, Wisconsin, on the 13th day of October, 1894, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the west door of the Court House in the City of Rhinelander in said County, for the purpose of satisfying the amount due on said mortgage as aforesaid, with solicitors fees and costs of sale.

Dated August 25th, 1894. GILES S. COON, Assignee of mortgage.

GOLDEN EAGLE

BARBER SHOP

Fuller House Block.

J. H. LEWIS, Proprietor.

All work in the tonsorial line done satisfactory.

Ladies' Hair Dressing a Specialty.

J. Weisen's

Provision Depot!

Is always stocked with seasonable goods. The finest butter, eggs and everything usually found in a provision store. Potatoes at wholesale or retail. Give us a call. Brown street.

Don't Forget the Place

SPECIAL!

We wish to give notice that we are selling no goods at cost. We claim to be honest, and do not wish you to make

US DISHONEST.

We propose to make a living out of our business.

If we sell some goods at cost we must sell others at more than honest profit and so cheat one portion of our customers to catch another, or else cheat our creditors.

Either is Dishonest.

A man who cheats in one thing will cheat in another, and the customer is never sure whether he has been cheated or not.

Our Motto is:

Good Goods at Fair Profits.

All customers treated alike.
If you like this treatment
GIVE US A CALL.

MARTIN & COMPANY

Closing Out Sale of

Hardware...

NOW is your time to buy Hardware, Look Stoves, Heating Stoves, Nails, Saws, Carpenter Tools, Cutlery, Locks, Tinware, Agate ware, Bird Cages. Lanterns, Axes, Horse Shoes, Cant Hooks, Camp Outfits, Oakum, Packing, Packing of all Kinds, Emery Wheels, Grindstones, Spades, Shovels, Scoop Shovels, Coal Shovels, Garden Rakes, Rope, Paint, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, Window Glass, Glazed Windows, Doors, Tarred Felt, Iron Pumps. We also have one of the Best Make Bicycles, Guns, Rifles, Powder, Shot and a Complete Line of Fishing Tackle, Fish Poles, Etc.

Remember the place, Geo. Jenkinson & Son's old stand,
Corner of Brown and Rives Streets.

L. N. LARSON.

Are you a Friend to the cause of Protection of American Interests?

Are you willing to work for the cause of Protection in placing reliable information in the hands of your acquaintances?

If you are, you should be identified with

THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE,
135 W. 23D ST., NEW YORK.

Cut this notice out and send it to the League, stating your position, and give a helping hand.

If you wish to see something that is all it is represented to be, and, in its line, complete and unrivalled, you must look at the line of

FARGO'S $2.50

All Standard makes.

Every pair Guaranteed.

CALF SHOE
FOR GENTLEMEN.

SHOES AT SHAFER'S

M. W. SHAFER, Brown St.

T. A. CHAPMAN COMPANY.

For the

Fall and Winter Season.

Our new stock of Ladies' Cloth Capes and Jackets, Fur Coats and Capes, Muffs, Boas and Fur Trimmings, Children's Coats and Dresses in a large variety of new designs.

New Colored Wool Dress Goods.
New Black Wool Dress Goods.
New Colored and Black Silks.

Visitors to State Fair and Exposition Always Welcome.

T. A. CHAPMAN COMPANY,

Milwaukee, - Wisconsin.

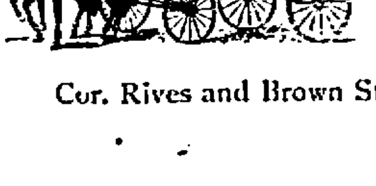
Try The New North for Anything in the Line of Job Printing.

F. D. VERRAN,

—DEALER IN—

Furniture!

Largest StocK of House Furnishings in the city.
Goods sold on the Instalment Plan. Easy Payments.



Finest Undertaking Parlors in the City. Embalming and Funeral Directing after the latest improved methods.

Cor. Rives and Brown St. F. D. VERRAN.

THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 12. NO. 33. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1894. TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

Geo. Clayton spent Sunday in Wausau.

Geo. Rice, of Wausau, was in the city yesterday.

Dr. H. C. Klethleit last evening for a business trip south.

Langdon sells Q. P. Soap, the best family soap in the land. *

Cash Smith has moved his family and effects into Nicholds house.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Blackburn last week.

The best of cuts, and all kinds of meats at the City Market. *

Rudolph Draves was down from Tomahawk Lake Tuesday.

Ten room house to rent. Inquire of E. G. Squier. Aug. 16-tf

Prescott Calkins was over to Harshaw and Hazelhurst this week.

A. W. Shelton was over in Forest county on legal business this week.

Alex Sutton's little child has been dangerously sick for a week past.

The city board of review is in session every day at the clerk's office.

Attorney D. H. Walker was over at Crandon this week on legal business.

E. R. LeFever, of the Lake Shore Lumber Co., was in the city Tuesday.

Huner & Fenning deliver meat to any part of the city promptly and carefully.

Geo. Joseph repairs guns and bicycles at Cory & Mack's store opposite City hotel. J14tf

The Boom Co. is doing a good deal of work driving new piles for Brown & Robbins new boom.

Order your vegetables at Langdon's. Fresh every day and everything in season. *

Miss Pearl Curran, of this city, is taking a course of study at the Wausau Business College.

Thirty-two new subscribers to the New North were added to our subscription list this week.

Misses Emily and Helen Dunn are here this week, the guests of their sister, Mrs. C. F. Dillett.

See our ladies' 45 cent a suit underwear. Boys' and misses' same price. C. E. Carson & Co. *

Sam Miller is at McClemens, Mich., somewhat improved in health, though he is by no means well as yet.

Tom Doyle expects to put in a couple of million more for Brown Bros. near Tomahawk Lake this winter.

Langdon has a stock of confectionary which is as fine as any in the city, and of course, being at Langdon's, it is sold cheap. *

It begins to look bad for Morton in New York. We notice that a democratic paper in Wausau says that he can't be elected.

No griping, no nausea, no pain, when DeWitt's Little Early Risers are taken. Small pill. Safe pill Best pill. J. J. Reardon & Co. *

Conrad Grant, better known as "Gen. Grant" in Brown Bros. planing mill, is a distant relative of Gen. U. S. Grant. He takes the New North this week.

Langdon's grocery wagon is mighty busy these days delivering to every part of the city. Cheap prices and good goods are beginning to tell. *

James LaMont, the proprietor of the Central Hotel, is a cash subscriber to the New North this week. Mr. LaMont looks well to the pleasantness of his guests.

It not only relieves; it does more it cures. We refer to One Minute Cough Cure. Suitable for all ages, all conditions, at all times. Sold by J. J. Reardon & Co. *

One of the nobblest barber shops in the city has been recently opened up near the Soo depot by W. S. Johnson, whose wife adds much importance to the shop as a professional hair dresser.

While in Chicago, Mr. Charles L. Kahler, a prominent shoe merchant of Des Moines, Iowa, had quite a serious time of it. He took such a severe cold that he could hardly talk or navigate, but the prompt use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured him of his cold so quickly that others at the hotel who had bad colds followed his example and half a dozen persons ordered it from the nearest drug store. They were profuse in their thanks to Mr. Kahler for telling them how to cure a bad cold so quickly. For sale at Palace Drug Store. *

Henry O'Connor was at Minocqua Tuesday.

Max Sells spent Saturday and Sunday in the city.

Mrs. Will Hardell is visiting at Wausau this week.

Order your meat at the City Market of Huner & Fenning. *

John Barnes was over to Crandon the fore part of the week.

Mac Chambers is filling the position of clerk at the post-office.

Will Stevens was at Eagle River Tuesday on a business trip.

Nichols & Co., from Antigo, have recently opened a meat market near the Soo depot.

Joe Cover was down from Ashland last Monday looking after his real estate interests.

The boys all say that the finest all-around mid-night oyster stew is served at the Oneida Restaurant.

It's all the same, a slight cold, congested lungs or severe cough. One Minute Cough Cure banishes them. Sold by J. J. Reardon & Co. *

J. Segerstrom has moved into the house owned by Wolcott, the photographer. The latter has moved into rooms adjoining his gallery on Stevens street.

Small in size, great in results: DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Best pill or constipation, best for sick headache, best for sour stomach. J. J. Reardon & Co. *

M. C. Ewing, the crack bicycle rider of this section, who sells climax tobacco for a living, is in the city. He will make Rhinelander his headquarters for some time.

Everything that grows in cans is to be found on the shelves of Langdon's store. The prices on canned goods, both fruits and vegetables, are away down.

Mrs. H. J. Bennett, of Pennington, and sister-in-law Miss Bennett, of Green Bay, were Oneida House guests Saturday. They meet with the New North representative and of course subscribe.

Not one minute elapses between the taking of One Minute Cough Cure and relief. Why shouldn't people take One Minute Cough Cure? They should. They do. Sold by J. J. Reardon & Co. *

The new Merchants' State Bank building is going to be a decided acquisition to the place. It is up far enough to show its appearance and it is as fine a looking block for its size as any town in this section can boast.

Headache is the direct result of indigestion and stomach disorders. Remedy these by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers and your headache disappears. The favorite little pill everywhere. J. J. Reardon & Co. *

The Young Ladies' Sodality of the Catholic church will serve refreshments at the residence of Tom McDermott, Jr. to-night. Cake, coffee and sandwiches, 10 cents. All are cordially invited.

"There is a salve for every wound." We refer to DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, cures burns, bruises, cuts, indolent sores, as a local application in the nostrils it cures catarrh, and always cures piles. J. J. Reardon & Co. *

A Society of Christian Endeavor has been organized in this city. It will operate in connection with the evening services at the Union Congregational church Sunday evenings. The society starts out with a goodly number of members.

A satisfied customer is a permanent one. That is why we recommend DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They cure constipation, indigestion and biliousness. J. J. Reardon & Co. *

The special election called for the purpose of voting on adopting the councils action in bonding the city to put it in good shape financially was held Tuesday. A light vote was polled, no one apparently taking any interest in the matter as it was a foregone conclusion that the proposition would carry. There were only fourteen votes cast against it and something over 200 for it.

A. M. Bailey, a well known citizen of Eugene, Oregon, says his wife has years been troubled with chronic diarrhœa and used many remedies with little relief until she tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrœa Remedy, which has cured her sound and well. Give it a trial and you will be surprised at the prompt relief it affords. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at Palace Drug Store. *

Joe Pilon was home from Minocqua over Sunday.

C. E. Crusoe returned from Chicago last Thursday.

Charley Hall, of Eagle River, was in the city over Sunday.

Walt and Henry O'Connor spent Saturday at Eagle River.

Dave Vaughn was down from Tomahawk Lake to spend Sunday with his family.

Rev. H. A. Buzzell preaches his farewell sermon at the Baptist church next Sunday.

Vane Kelly spent Sunday at his home in this city. He went back on the railroad work Monday.

Cy. C. Yawkey, the next assemblyman from this district, was in the city a few hours last Friday.

J. E. Jackson was up at Minocqua Tuesday looking after the setting up of their new waterworks engine.

Mrs. Anna Wubker, practical midwife. Anderson street, directly back of Slimmer's Clothing store. S30 1m

A pleasant party of young people were entertained at the home of Rev. Mr. Chandler Tuesday evening.

Greatly reduced prices are the order now at Clark & Lennon's on Gas Stoves and Refrigerators. Come and see what you can buy one for. tf.

Emory Fuller's horse Simpleton won a $500 purse last week at the St. Louis running meeting. Three of his other horses took second money the same week.

Do you travel? Are you a shipper? The "Rand-McNally Railroad Guide and hand book" contains all pertinent information. Ask your newsdealer.

Rev. D. C. Savage left Monday for Fort Howard to attend the Methodist conference. We are glad to say that Mr. Savage will be returned to Rhinelander for another year.

All the talk in the world will not convince you so quickly as one trial of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve for scalds, burns, bruises skin affections and piles. J. J. Reardon & Co. *

The Baptist church ladies served an oyster and chicken pie supper at the church parlors Monday evening. The Oneida orchestra furnished excellent music during the evening.

The season for cloaks is at hand and we have the most complete line in the city. Little cloaks, medium size cloaks, big cloaks, fur capes and jackets at way down prices. C. E. Carson & Co. *

Our horsemen ought to arrange for a trotting matinee before the season closes. There are horses enough that can go fast enough to make it interesting enough. That's reason enough. Let's have a meeting.

One word describes it—"perfection." We refer to DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, cures obstinate sores, burns, skin diseases and is a well known cure for piles. J. J. Reardon & Co. *

Eagle River had some lively caucuses last week. Herman Finger, of the Gerry Lumber Co., took out his mill crew and carried the whole thing by a big majority. The whole eleven delegates were named by Finger.

The Chicago Bazaar is now open for business. It will pay you to look this New Business concern over. You can get any thing you want from a needle to an elephant. Watch out for our stunning price list next week. CHAS. E. CRUSE & CO. *

Farming pays in Oneida county better than in many old so-called farming countries. There is not a farmer out of the seventy in vicinity of Rhinelander that has not made money this season. There are thousands of acres of land in this vicinity which would pay settlers handsomely to clear up and cultivate.

It's just as easy to try One Minute Cough Cure as any thing else. It's easier to cure a severe cold or cough with it. Let your next purchase for a cough be One Minute Cough Cure. Better medicine; better result; better try it. Sold by J. J. Reardon & Co. *

Ben Smith is making a lively canvass for sheriff and the indications are that he will be elected by a handsome majority. There are many good reasons why Smith should win. He has been a long time citizen here, and is identified thoroughly with the place. He will make a competent and reliable officer. He is receiving encouragement from almost every part of the county and it now looks as if he would win easily.

Apples are cheaper this year than potatoes.

Paul Browne was at Phillips this week Tuesday.

Ed Brazell was at Milwaukee the first of the week.

Fred. Moses has gone to visit his parents at Ripon.

Will Fenelon was at Chicago last week buying new goods.

Tom Dockery was in the city over Sunday, visiting his relatives.

Capt. L. J. Billings speaks at Hazelhurst Saturday evening.

The M. E. church ladies served supper at the church parlors last evening.

The hardest rain storm of the season was experienced Friday night.

A ten pound girl baby was born yesterday morning at Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Carr's.

J. C. Sterling, a Minneapolis real estate man, was in the city Tuesday looking over some property interests.

Now is the time to order your fall and winter suits. Remember Ikers has the finest assortment in the city to select from. *

Fall weather came with a rush Saturday. It has moderated somewhat and we may expect some fine fall weather before November.

James R. Howe arrived from Washington last Thursday. He will remain until after election, and will help out Congressman Lynch in these parts.

Visit our Dress Goods Department. We have some of the most beautiful productions of foreign and home manufacture, fifty dress paterns to select from, no two alike, from $2.50 to $10 each. C. E. Carson & Co. *

Fred M. Pickard, the Republican candidate for Register of Deeds, is out through the county this week meeting his old friends and making new ones. Fred will be the next occupant of the Register's office as sure as little apples grow on trees. Every workingman in the city knows him, and all classes concede that he will not only win, but will make a good officer.

For instance, Mrs. Chas. Rogers, of Bay City, Mich., accidentally spilled scalding water over her little boy. She promptly applied DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, giving instant relief. It's a wonderfully good salve for burns, bruises, sores, and a sure cure for piles. *

Don't allow some democrat to make you believe that it makes no difference whether Republicans or Democrats are elected this year. Let them get support where they always give it—to their own party. This is a good year to vote the ticket straight and, to favor men out of your party with a vote is to help the Democrats and their party, as everyone of them who succeed use every effort to make the county and state democratic.

Send in your old overcoat and winter suits and have them dyed, cleaned and repaired and made to look like new. Ladies wear also colored and cleaned. AXEL LINDERGREN, Rhinelander, Wis.

Up stairs in Doc. McIndoe block, corner of Brown and Davenport St. Suits pressed on short notice.

The Stevens Point Press of last week contains a remarkable article. It is in reference to Mr. and Mrs. George Chase, who have resided in this city for some time. Mrs. Chase has begun proceedings for divorce and the Press makes a column and a half write up of the complaint. Divorce complaints are always rather one sided in their statements and this one, while no exception to the general rule, is so manifestly unjust to Mr. Chase that it should not go unnoticed. The complaint alleges that Mrs. Chase has been incarcerated in an insane asylum three different times without cause, and Mr. Chase is blamed for it. The unfortunate lady has been in the Oshkosh asylum three different times, and to charge her husband with being responsible for her condition is a barbaric cruelty. She was only sent to the asylum when nothing could be done with her at home by her relatives and friends. She has each time been examined by a jury of physicians and committed by the county judge. These are matters of record and to charge that she was unjustly sent to the asylum is to charge that the board of physicians and county judges of both Marathon and Oneida counties were parties to the wrong. Mr. Chase will of course fight the case in court and has no doubt of being able to refute the slanderous charges of the complaint.

Lay Sermons.

"Backward, now backward, O tide of the years!
I am so weary of toil and of tears,—
Toil without recompense, tears all in vain,—
Take them and give me my childhood again!
I have grown weary of dust and decay,—
Weary of flinging my soul-wealth away;
Weary of sowing for others to reap,—
Rock me to sleep; Mother, rock me to sleep."
FLORENCE PERCY.

Sentiment is indispensible to the development of true character. But sentiment should be properly restricted and not allowed to run the whole business. Some writers, especially female poets, seem to have decreed divorce between sentiment and common sense. When sentimentality gets the better of judgment, and makes demands incompatible with natural conditions, it is time genius was put in a straight jacket. The text is an instance. The whole poem is an example of the aimless if not maudlin sentiment to which genius sometimes allows itself to be reduced. Reading it, one is confronted with a person who, starting in life with the hope and strength which should have insured success, got tired and discouraged, sat down, cried, and called for her mother who had been an angel for many years.

Every embodiment of sentiment should at least be consistant with probability. In the light of this rule let us analyze the text. In the first the lady assumes the role of a female Joshua.. The Hebrew warrior commanded the sun to stand still; the modern poet commands the tide of past years to flow backwards. Had she reflected for a moment she would have discovered how hopeless was the task she attempted, because even Omnipotence cannot convert the past into the present. In the second line she drops the character of dictator to old Time, and declares herself "weary of toil and of tears." Think of any one presuming to command a miracle, yet weary and discouraged by the toil and tears of this short life. Why is she thus weary? Because her toil has been "without recompense," her "tears all in vain." In this world toil and tears are expected as the natural outflow of life's struggle, and any one who is not equipped and ready to meet "the natural shocks that flesh is heir to" deserves to sink out of sight. What is her remedy? "Take them and give me my childhood again." That is, the lady challenges destiny for a trade. She offers, if the tide of years can be turned back, to swap her vain tears and unrecompensed toil for her lost childhood. If that miracle could be performed, and the restored childhood could be protected and exempt from toil and tears, everything would be lovely. But those conditions would be quite impossible. The new childhood would pass away, the storms of life would come again, and the vain tears must flow once more and the unrecompensed toil must be repeated. So, very naturally, shrewd destiny rejected the proffered trade as being entirely one-sided. Then the lady breaks out in fruitless complaining. "Weary of dust and decay;" "weary of flinging my soul-wealth away;" "weary of sewing for others to reap." Then she calls up the shade of her departed mother to rock her to sleep. Under the circumstances an over dose of laudanum would have been the proper remedy.

The application of practical analysis to poems of fancy and sentiment is generally a shock. But the soul will starve if it attempts to live in the realm of fancy or on the food of sentiment. Poetry is good for us, but it must be such as will appeal to brave manhood, and real womanhood, and lift us higher and make us stronger and braver. If it fails in these the sooner some matter of fact preacher or lawyer rends it to tatters the better for our humanity. Such poems as this weaken instead of making us stronger. They discourage by exaggerating and deploring the trials of life. No one who has lived a noble life and believes in the future should wish the tide of years to flow backward. Forward should be the motto, a better world the goal. The body may be weary of toil but the soul never should be. Toil is the condition of progress and success. Tears must be shed, but it is our own fault if they are tears of remorse or regret. Nor is there any need that toil should be without recompense or tears all in vain. No toil well spent was ever unrewarded. No tear of sympathy or sorrow but makes its own rainbow of promise. A life might well be weary of dust and decay and tired of flinging its soul-wealth away. But why should there be dust and decay? Why should you fling your soul-wealth away? Brush off the dust. Prevent decay by an active and busy life. Share your soul-wealth with your starving brother, your unfortunate sister. That is not throwing it away. It is bread cast upon the waters, and, thus bestowed, your soul-wealth shall return to you doubly increased and refined. But above all we cannot forgive the author for being weary of sowing for others to reap. What is philanthropy? What is education? What is religion? Sowing for others to reap. What was the business of prophets, the bards, the statesman, the heroes, of all the good and great who have aided in bringing the world from darkness to light? Sowing for others to reap. Had not the benefactors of mankind sown for others to reap, our harvest would have been small indeed. Then let us not pray for a refluent but for an onward tide of years. Let us not be afraid of toil or ashamed of tears. Let us trust and work for the recompense of our toil and the sympathy for our tears. Let us not wish for childhood again, but strive for the dignity and rewards of true manhood and womanhood. Then we shall have no dust covered lives, no decaying strength, no soul-wealth wasted, and shall find the greatest reward and happiness in the consciousness that we have helped make the world better and others have reaped from our sowing. So mote it be.

John Wixon has purchased the Baptist parsonage and will soon move into it.

The Priscillas are to give a Flower Queen Concert on or about Oct. 12. Further particulars next week.

Segerstrom's jewelry store is as nobby as a wedding suit. New fixtures and stock do the business.

Freeman Kieth goes to Indianapolis this week where he will take a course in the celebrated medical college of that city.

Judge Alban and daughter Helen left for Chicago last evening. Miss Helen will remain there at school during the winter.

Dean & Clark, the grocers, can be called up by telephone now, if anyone desires to order in that way. Their call is the same as was used at C. Faust's residence.

Dana's 3rd Regiment Band from Wausau, gave an exceptionally fine concert at the Grand last Friday evening. A good house greeted them and their splendid playing was enthusiastically received. It is a great band and no mistake.

The lecture at the Union Congregational church next Sunday evening will conclude the series of three on "Men and Boys." The topic will be "The Easily Besetting Sin of the Merchant," and a special invitation is extended to clerks and business men. The literary circle, under the auspices of the Priscillas take up the study of Oliver Goldsmith next Monday evening at 8. Miss Grace Chambers will give a sketch of Goldsmith's life, Mr. W. K. Chandler of Goldsmith's times.

The Republican county convention for Vilas county was held at Eagle River Tuesday. The following excellent ticket was nominated:

Sheriff, George O'Connor.
Clerk, John Radcliffe.
Treasurer, F. W. McIntyre.
Court Clerk, Frank Shilling.
District Attorney, D. Riordon.
Register of Deeds, Ole Swensen.
School Supt., J. R. Rosenberry.

There is every reason to believe that the ticket will win and that Vilas county will be found in the Republican column hereafter.

OH ME, OH MY!

L. J. Beck, Oneida County's leading Democrat, was in the city between trains on Tuesday. Mr. Beck says the Democracy of Oneida county is all right and they are going to carry the election this fall by a good majority. He also says McKenzie will run big over there.—Eagle River Democrat.

Dry Wood.

Shingle Wood, $1.00 per load.
Slabs and edgings $1.25 per load.
Delivered to all parts of the city by A. Kincaid. Leave orders at Stevens & Son's mill office. 1yr

Official Publication.

An Ordinance to provide for the registry of electors at General, Municipal, Judicial and Special elections to be held hereafter in the City of Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

WHEREAS, the City of Rhinelander, at the last previous census taken therein, contained a population of Three Thousand or more,

THEREFORE, the Common Council of the said City of Rhinelander do ordain that the provisions of Chapter 288, of the Laws of the State of Wisconsin for the year 1893, in regard to the registry of electors shall apply to all General, Municipal, Judicial and Special elections to be held hereafter in said City of Rhinelander.

All ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting herewith are hereby repealed.

This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication. Signed, B. E. LAWS, Alderman.

Approved September 27, 1894.
W. E. BROWN, Mayor.

ONEIDA COUNTY, CITY OF RHINELANDER. } ss. In Justice Court.

To E. E. Scott:

You are hereby notified that a summons and garnishee have been issued against you and your property. Garnished to satisfy the demand of M. J. Gleason, amounting to $75.00. Now unless you shall appear before C. F. Dillett, a justice of the peace in and for said county, at his office in said city of Rhinelander on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this 25th day of Sept. A. D. 1894
3w. M. J. GLEASON, Pltf.

The Lewis Hardware Company

A Feast in Store for all. Watch this Paper for date and don't Forget to Come.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor—
WILLIAM H. UPHAM, of Wood.
For Lieutenant Governor—
EMIL B. ENSCH, of Manitowoc.
For Secretary of State—
HENRY C. CASSON, of Vernon.
For Treasurer—
SEWELL A. PETERSON, of Barron.
For Attorney General—
W. H. MYLREA, of Marathon.
For Sup't. of Public Instruction—
JOHN Q. EMERY, of Dane.
For Railroad Commissioner—
DUNCAN J. McKENZIE, of Buffalo.
For Insurance Commissioner—
WM. A. FRICKE, of Milwaukee.

Congressional Ticket.

For Member of Congress—
ALEX. STEWART, of Marathon.

Assembly Ticket.

For Member of Assembly—
C. C. YAWKEY, of Oneida.

Republican County Ticket.

For Sheriff—
B. F. SMITH.
For County Clerk—
WM. C. OGDEN.
For County Treasurer
CHAS. WOODCOCK.
For District Attorney—
LEVI J. BILLINGS.
For Register of Deeds—
FRED PEIKARD.
For Court Clerk—
FRANK CAIN.
For County Superintendent—
P. M. MASON.
For County Surveyor—
DAVID H. VAUGHN.
For Coroner—
G. C. PINGRY.

The Democratic claims of economy in the administration of state affairs are badly shattered by H. A. Taylor's clearent presentation of facts. * * * Every count in this indictment is supported by statistics carefully compiled from official sources. It has cost the Democrats to conduct the state government three years $101,110 more than it ever cost the Republicans during a similar period. The increased expenditure cannot be accounted for by the fact that the state is growing. The average number of inmates in charitable and penal institutions has been no larger in the past three years than in the preceding three years with which the comparsion is made. The increased outlay has not been for supplies, but for salaries. There is absolutely no escape from Mr. Taylor's conclusion that our brethern have found it necessary to quarter an extra number of their friends in these institutions. The outlay for clerk hire, labor about the capitol, transient labor and incidental expense has been correspondingly swelled. The Democrats, as everyone knows, have practiced parsimony in some directions, but in no direction have they practiced economy. In nearly every direction they have been guilty of shameful waste.

The Democrats have been unfaithful servants of the people, and in November the people will turn them out.

Cy C. Yawkey, the Republican nominee for the assembly in this district, is a man every way worthy of the position. He is a young man and his nomination is a recognition of the young men in politics. He is a successful business man and a large employer of labor. He owns and operates a large saw and planing mill and is a prime favorite with the men in his employ. There is nothing stuck up or distant about him. He always has a kind word and a pleasant smile for everyone no matter how humble may be their position. His popularity in his own town is attested by the fact that he has been elected its chairman without opposition ever since the town was organized. Neither is he without legislative experience this being his sixth term on the county board of his county, four terms of which he served as chairman. Last but not least he is a Republican, and stands for the Republican principles of protection to American industries and American working men. He does not believe that the laboring people of this country should be forced to compete with the pauper labor of Europe. He stands for the doctrine of protection to America. The Democratic papers throughout the district admit his qualifications for the office and that he is in every way the peer of his opponent and are opposing him strictly on party grounds and those are the issues the campaign should be fought out on. We have not a word to say against Mr. McKenzie. He is a good business man, a kind neighbor, a genial friend and his integrity is unquestioned. But we think his politics wrong. He is a Democrat and must of necessity stand with his party, the party whose policy, we believe, is responsible for the present business depression and hard times. Admitting then, that laying politics aside, he is as well qualified to fill the position as Mr. Yawkey, we believe the people of this district, as a business matter, cannot afford to send Mr. McKenzie to the legislature but should elect Mr. Yawkey. If elected Mr. Yawkey will take no back seat in the legislature. He will make an influential member and one that the district will be proud of.—Eagle River Review.

The Milwaukee Journal says: "Hold the Fort" is the watchword for Democrats. To "hold the fat" is what they are trying to do, but its all on fire.

A leading Democratic paper at Green Bay, The Standard, that circulates largely among the Hollanders, has bolted the nomination of the Democratic candidate for congress, Mr. Barnes. The editor has resigned from the Democratic congressional committee. They are coming, Father Abraham.

We furnish our readers to day with a supplement consisting of H. A. Taylor's arraignment of the present state officials. It is complete and authentic, and all the buncome and bluster of the Democrats about reform and economy are so thoroughly exploded that voters will readily see that Wisconsin as well as all the Union is in crying need of a deliverence from Democratic rule.

The President's Attack on Labor and Tax on the Breakfast Table.

The president of the United States, Mr. Grover Cleveland, has seen fit to recommend to congress that coal and iron ore should be admitted into the United States free of duty, and that sugar should be taxed. The extent of such an evil may be briefly stated as follows:

The coal product of the United States in 1892 was 180,000,000 tons, worth $207,566,391 at the mines' mouth. It afforded employment to 341,943 workers, who each found remunerative occupation on 212 different days in the year. Their earnings amounted to $124,-809,195, and all expenditures to $146,-536,250. The total amount of capital invested in the coal mines was $250,-000,000. The principal states of production, in their order of importance, were Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, West Virginia, Alabama, Iowa, Colorado, Maryland, Indiana, Kentucky, Kansas, Missouri, Wyoming and Tennessee. The United States senators from these states are interested in the welfare and prosperity of their state enterprises and industries.

The iron ore product of the United States for the year ended June 30, 1890, was 14,518,041 tons of 2,240 pounds each, worth $33,351,978 at the mines' mouth. It afforded employment to 38,-227 workers, who earned $14,409,151. The total amount of capital invested was $109,766,199, and the total year's expenditures were $24,781,658 from 592 different mines. The principal states of production, in their order of importance, were Pennsylvania, Ohio, Alabama, Illinois, New York, Virginia, Tennessee, Michigan, Wisconsin, New Jersey, West Virginia, Missouri and Maryland. The United States senators from these states are interested in the welfare and prosperity of their state enterprises and industries.

The sugar consumption of the United States on a basis of 68,000,000 people, at a per capita consumption of 65 pounds, is 4,420,000,000 pounds of sugar. The value of 4,420,000,000 pounds at 3 cents per pound is $132,600,-000. An ad valorem tax of 40 per cent upon this $132,600,000 will be $53,-010,000. This tax of $53,010,000 divided among the 68,000,000 consumers of sugar will be 78 cents upon each man, woman and child, or $3.90 upon each family of five persons.

The Attitude of Daniel's Backbone.

A 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Senator Daniel Voorhees' opinions as to the attitude of the administration seemed to be the same as on the preceding day.—Chicago Record.

Cleveland's Humiliation.

The surrender is Cleveland's. The Democratic president has been humiliated by a Democratic faction.—New York Mail and Express.

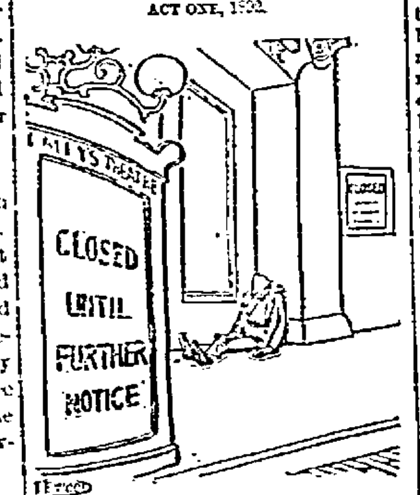
ACTS ONE AND TWO.

THE THEATRICAL PROFESSION NOW STUDIES THE TARIFF.

Anxiously Wonder About the Closing Scene of Act Three—Protection Means Good Houses—"Tariff Reform" Closes the Doors. Idle Actors Interested.

Attention has already been brought to the condition of the theatrical profession in the United States this year as compared with 1892 and 1893, showing the large number of unemployed actors who have been the recipients of charity from a fund especially collected for that purpose. In order to investigate this condition more fully, a number of the leading theaters in different states in

ACT ONE, 1892.



ACT TWO, 1894

the country have been asked to furnish a comparative statement of their receipts during the first three months of 1893 and 1894. Taking 100 to represent their receipts from January to March, 1893, the figures in the second and third columns represent the receipts during the corresponding three months of the two years as follows:

States.	Number of theaters.	Receipts Jan. to March. 1893.	1894.	Loss. 1894.
Alabama	2	200	143	57
Georgia	3	300	200	100
Illinois	5	500	301	199
Indiana	2	200	141	59
Iowa	1	100	81	19
Kansas	2	200	150	50
Kentucky	1	100	90	10
Maryland	1	100	93	7
Massachusetts	5	500	462	53
Michigan	2	200	179	21
Minnesota	1	100	60	40
Mississippi	1	100	100	—
New Hampshire	2	200	141	59
New Jersey	2	200	171	129
New York	2	200	258	42
Ohio	2	200	109	91
Pennsylvania	5	500	413	87
Tennessee	1	100	77	23
Texas	1	100	67	33
West Virginia	1	100	52	48
Washington	1	100	60	40
Wisconsin	2	200	135	65
Totals	47	4,700	3,408	1,292

Average loss, 27 per cent.

The foregoing shows reports from 47 of the leading theaters of the United States. For every $4,700 received by these theaters during the first three months of 1893 their receipts amounted to only $3,408 during the first three months of the present year, the loss being $1,292, or 27 per cent for the whole country. While the actor is not directly protected by a tariff, it is very evident that the prosperity of the country under a protective tariff affords larger receipts to those engaged in the theatrical profession than the disturbed condition of the country will permit under the mere threat of free trade. When people are not earning money at all or are not earning good wages, it is impossible for them to spend money upon amusements. Protection to American industries means prosperity to the theatrical business.

Free Raw Material Theory.

Free traders pretend to want raw materials. They do when the material is of northern production, but not when it comes from the south. We have had free cotton, free hides and free silk. What the result has been the following figures will show:

Free raw materials.	Importation of manufactured goods. 1893.	Exportation of manufactured goods. 1893.
Cotton	[illegible]	$11,113,6[illegible]
Hides	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silk	[illegible]	[illegible]

Instead of capturing the markets of the world, we have imported far more of the manufactured article than we have exported. Thus another free trade bubble is exploded.

Free Traders Disagree.

The following shows how well free traders agree. Both speeches were made on the same day:

Extract from speech of Senator Mills in 1890.	Extract from speech of Senator (now Secretary) Carlisle in 1890.
Our tariff is closing the foreign markets against us. We must have access to the people who want our farm products. Sixty-six millions of consumers is a good market, but 600,000,000 is ten times better.	The trade between these states is larger by thousands of millions of dollars than could ever exist between this and all the other countries of the world, if we had absolute free trade.

Can't Waste Time on Go Betweens.

The next monster petition that congress should do something and adjourn ought to be addressed to Mr. Havemeyer.—Chicago Times.

THE SENATE AND CHEAP LABOR.

Free Traders Are Still Odious In the Eyes of the Nation.

The following historical document is of particular interest at this time:

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
JAN. 16, 1867.

Whereas, The traffic in laborers transported from China and other eastern countries, known as the cooly trade, is odious to the people of the United States as inhuman and immoral; and

Whereas, It is abhorrent to the spirit of modern international law and policy, which have substantially extirpated the African slave trade, to permit the establishment in its place of a mode of enslaving men differing from the former in little else than the employment of fraud instead of force to make its victims captive; therefore

Be it resolved, That it is the duty of this government to give effect to the moral sentiment of the nation through all its agencies for the purpose of preventing the further introduction of coolies into this hemisphere or the adjacent islands.

Ordered, That the secretary lay the foregoing resolution before the president of the United States.

Attest: J. W. FORNEY, Secretary.

It is equally "the moral sentiment of the nation today" that the work done by cheap labor is "as inhuman and immoral" as cheap labor itself. Those members of congress who vote to reduce our existing protective tariff and thereby permit the importation of foreign goods made by cooly and other cheap labor to compete with goods made by American labor—all members of congress voting for such "traffic" will be "odious to the people of the United States" and will be "inhuman and immoral," according to a resolution passed by the United States senate on Jan. 16, 1867.

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Rhinelander, Wis

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MERCHANTS' STATE BANK,
Capital $50,000. Surplus, $15,000.
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F. L. HINMAN,
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Office in Anderle & Hinman's Drug Store. Night calls from residence, N. W. Corner Court House Square.
Rhinelander, Wisconsin

THE NORTHWESTERN

Chloride of Gold Institute.

Is the only Institute in this immediate section licensed to use the famous Chloride of Gold Cure. The terms are reasonable and a cure absolutely guaranteed. Call on or address,

DR. H. C. KEITH.
Rhinelander, Wis.

Spafford & Cole.

Don't Forget

that Spafford & Cole are giving the Best Bargains in town. Half Prices on Bankrupt Goods and lower prices on all goods than other places offer. We have just opened a large assortment of semi-porcelain goods in the choicest decorations ever offered in Rhinelander. We wish to have the ladies see them even though they do not wish to buy now.

Next week we will tell you about the new things we are buying in Chicago.

This week keep your eye on us.

Spafford & Cole.

H. LEWIS,
Wine, Liquor and Ci
MERCHANT.
Stutzman Block. Rhinelander
My goods are the very best, and I can s customers at Chicago and Louisville wh prices.
Fine California Wines a Special
Give me a call and sample goods and p

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Warehouse near N-W De

The Price Tells. The Quality Sells.

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Merchant Tailor
Brown Street, Rhinelander.
A Full Line of Foreign and Domestic Cloth always on hand. If you want a first-class perfect-fitting suit call on me.

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Sanitary Plumber
I am fully prepared to do all kinds of Plumbing—St and Hot Water Heating, Etc.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Estimates Cheerfully Furnished on Plumbing in all its Bra
Agent for the Leading Steam and Hot Water Heaters.
Office on Stevens Street opposite Fuller House,

CLARK & LENNON--Builders' and Lumbermen's Hardware!

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Diamonds, Silverware,
Clocks, Etc.

Fine Watch Repairing a Specialty.

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Repairing and Engraving Neatly Done.

Carry a full stock of the best make of watches in the best gold and silver cases at very low prices.

Store in Faust's Block. - Rhinelander, Wisconsin

Harness! J. H. Schroeder,

BROWN STREET,

Rhinelander, - Wis.

Light and Heavy Harness,

And all Goods in my Line. Repairing done promptly and in a satisfactory manner. Orders from Lumbermen given special attention.

THE CITY MARKET,

—Wholesale and Retail—

MEATS AND PROVISIONS.

Brown Street. Rhinelander, Wis.

HUNER & FENNING, Prop's.

A. C. DANIELSON & Co.,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

We are prepared to make First Class Fitting, Fashionable Suits. We carry the Latest Style of Goods, and the Lowest Prices in the Town. Shop opposite the Giant Sleigh Manufacturing Co.'s plant, Rhinelander, Wis.

Crane, Fenelon & Co.

DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods

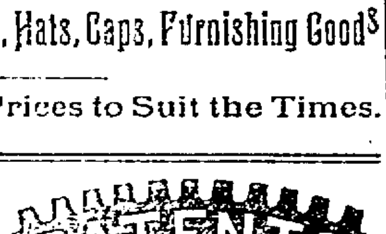
First-class Goods and Prices to Suit the Times.

ED. ROGERS, Horseshoer!

Will attend to all work entrusted to me in a satisfactory manner.

I ALSO SHOE CATTLE.

Shop next to Giant Sleigh Works.



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Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, etc., done in first-class order, as none but the best of workmen are employed. A hot or cold water bath can be secured at a very reasonable price, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a call and be convinced.

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THE NEW NORTH.

BISHOP & OGDEN, Publishers.

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern R'y.

NORTH BOUND

No. 2—Daily .... 2:48 A. M.
No. 4—Ashland Mail and Express .... 1:17 P. M.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 4—Daily .... 11:15 P. M.
No. 6—Ashland Mail and Express .... 1:17 P. M.

H. C. BREYGER, Agent.

Minne'lis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y

EAST BOUND.

No. 8—Ar. 1:25 a. m.—Through Passenger.
No. 84—Ar. 8:05 p. m.—Mix'd Accommoda'n.

WEST BOUND.

No. 7—Ar. 1:15 a. m.—Through Passenger.
No. 83—Ar. 6:25 a. m.—Mix'd Accommoda'n.

Freight trains do not carry passengers on this division.

Trains 7 and 8 are fast trains and stop only at principal stations.

Effective Sunday, June 17, 2 p. m.

C. M. CHAMBERS, Agent.

FREE RAW MATERIAL.

MISTAKEN IDEAS AS TO THE MEANING OF THE TERM.

What Is Called "Raw Material" Is Really a Finished Product of Labor In Some Form—How We May Compete In the Markets of the World.

The greatest public discussion held in the senate of the United States occurred July 20 over the president's letter, in which he condemned the Democratic party for attempting the passage of a tariff bill in which there was ignored in the items of coal, iron and other articles the Democratic doctrine of free raw material. Senator Hill, in discussing the situation, said:

"Upon the question of free raw materials the president is right, and you know it. You cannot answer his arguments. You cannot successfully dispute his propositions. You cannot doubt his sincerity and patriotism. You must yield in the end to his views. You cannot stand up against the sentiment of the Democratic masses of the country, which will rally round the president in this contest with you upon this particular branch of the subject. The time to yield is now, before there is further humiliation, embarrassment and discord."

Whether Democrats may be found who are able to answer the president's arguments, whether people within the knowledge of Senator Hill are wholly unable to successfully dispute his proposition, there are some well known facts that the common people might read with profit concerning the propositions which underlie the doctrine of free raw material. Let us take the principal elements of cost in manufactured goods, labor and material. These can be resolved into a single one, for material is but the product of labor. Therefore labor alone is the principal cost of manufactured goods. What is called "raw material" is none the less a finished product of labor in some form. It all represents capital in a small degree and labor in a larger sense. But the question at issue is the putting of free raw materials on the free list so as to reduce the cost of the domestic product by foreign competition in order to lower the cost of goods. The foreign manufacturer has the same access to free raw materials that we have. He is as energetic and anxious to succeed in holding the markets of the world as we are to take these markets from him. We can only succeed in this sharp competition by the producing of these materials at a lower cost, which means wages, for the labor cost of all materials must be lessened if we are to compete with the cheapest of the countries of the world in open market. The whole question resolves itself at once into a single proposition—that the country which pays the least for its raw material is the strongest competitor in the open markets of the world. If the United States desires to be that country, there is only one way to accomplish it—namely, to reduce the wage until this material can be prepared at a less price than at which it is now prepared in Europe, South America or Asia.

Our people are beginning to learn that coal is raw material, and yet we have been confronted within the last six months with some of the greatest strikes ever known in our coalfields for the purpose of maintaining a mining rate which is nearly double that paid in some of the foreign countries. Again, the cost of transportation of coal from Maryland and Virginia to the seaboard is four times that of the transportation from the British provinces on the Atlantic coast. The question is, How can we compete in the open markets of our own country with raw material in the form of coal against the cheaper coal produced by cheaper wages and cheaper transportation on the seaboard? What is true of coal may be said to be true of iron and all other forms of raw material. Had we not better kept the McKinley law in force, which has already demonstrated its ability to give us larger markets than we could ever hope for under free trade conditions?

Party Principles Repudiated.

The record has been made. The Democratic house has repudiated party principles and pledges, broken faith with the American people, legislated directly and deliberately for the benefit of trusts and monopolists and betrayed a constitutional trust. That record of "perfidy and dishonor" cannot be unmade by belated and farcical attempts on the part of the house to cover its retreat by a menace of free sugar, free coal and free iron bills, which will never be acted upon by the senate. The house is overwhelmed with disgrace, demoralization and dishonor. Its attitude is that of Sterne's unhappy, belabored donkey—"Do not beat me, my masters, I beseech you, but you may beat me if you will."—New York Tribune.

DEMOCRATIC FINANCIERING.

How the Gold Reserve Fund Has Been Reduced Under the Present Administration.

The inability of the Democracy to manage the affairs of the country is shown in a striking way by the condition of the "gold reserve" in the treasury today. The gold reserve, as everybody knows, was a sum of $100,000,000 set aside by Republican legislation to be held as security for the $340,000,000 of United States notes, or "greenbacks," in circulation. When the Republicans, on March 4, 1893, turned the treasury department over to the Democratic administration, this gold reserve was intact, as it always had been under Republican administration. The $100,000,000 was there and always had been there since it was set aside years ago as a fund sacred for the protection of the war issue of money known as greenbacks. The alarm which the country felt at the incoming of a Democratic administration which had promised to overturn the financial system of the government, coupled with the desire of importers to await the reduction of the tariff before they imported more goods, combined to make the receipts of the treasury very small. People, seeing the coming storm, stopped buying any more goods than were absolutely necessary, and importers brought little into the country, and therefore paid little into the treasury in the form of tariff. The result was that the receipts began to fall off immediately after the Democracy took charge and have for the past year fallen below the necessary running expenses.

The Democracy, which promised to so enormously reduce the expenses of the government, has found it impossible to keep this pledge, but that, on the other hand, the Republicans had administered it as economically as they are themselves able to do. In consequence of the falling off in the receipts it has been necessary to constantly "dip into" the gold reserve in the treasury in order to meet the running expenses of the government. The result has been a sad decline in the amount of the gold reserve. It was over $100,000,000 when the Democracy took charge of the treasury. Within a few months it fell below the limit fixed by law and has been sadly but surely tending downward ever since.

A few months ago Secretary Carlisle, finding it impossible to induce congress to authorize him to issue bonds to get more money with which to run the government, took the bit in his teeth and issued $50,000,000 worth of bonds under an old law passed years ago. This helped out the treasury for the moment and brought up the balance to over $100,000,000 again. By the 1st of May of the present year, however, it had fallen below that limit, and today stands at $60,000,000. This, it must be remembered, includes $10,000,000 in gold realized from the sale of the bonds issued by Secretary Carlisle a few months ago. Had it not been for this $40,000,000 which he thus added to the gold reserve by plunging the country $50,000,000 deeper into debt the gold reserve today would be but $20,000,000. As it is, with a record of $50,000,000 added to the debt of the country, it is but $60,000,000, or a little over one-half what the law requires and what the Republicans always maintained it at during their control of the treasury.

HE ANSWERED THE QUESTION.

General Sheridan Explains What Is the Matter With the Democratic Party.

Some years ago, while General George A. Sheridan was addressing a great audience in Cleveland, a man yelled out to him, "What is the matter with the Democratic party anyhow?" Sheridan dropped the line of argument he was pursuing, turned toward the man and replied as follows: "What is the matter with the Democratic party? I will tell you, my friend. The Democratic party was born under planets that were in opposition. It lives in the objective case. Like a mule, it has no pride of ancestry, no hope of posterity. It never originates anything. It always shines by borrowed light. Democracy has never been joined in honest wedlock to a principle, but lived for years in open adultery with a harlot called slavery, lived with her till she died of corruption and was buried amid the sobs and groans of her paramour.

"The atmosphere that surrounds Democracy is full of noxious vapors that breed moral pestilence and death. The sun never shines through it, vice seeks its shadow, and corruption grows lusty under its unholy influence. Springs of purity are never found in Democracy. Its waters are torpid, lifeless, covered with the filth and scum with which stagnant pools and waveless waters always offend the eyes of men. The soil which Democracy has cultivated has failed to yield harvests of value to the nation, but has given crops of worthless weeds and briers.

"Democracy has no love of country, believes in states instead of nation, drives loyalty from its doors and welcomes treason to its habitation, holds the deeds of our soldiers and sailors as naught, strives to blacken the names of our heroes, weeps over the lost cause, hates the blue and loves the gray, stabs loyalty in the back, binds up the wounds of treason and speaks words of hope and comfort to its devotees, applauds when helpless blacks are stricken down in the south and caresses the hands red with their innocent blood, denies the right of American citizens to make homes for themselves in the south, justifies the man who shoots them down or drives them out.

"Democracy is a curse to the land, the source of our bitterest woes, the haven where vice finds friends and crime its apologists and defenders. Democracy is original sin let loose to rend and destroy, is the spirit of evil filling the swine of the land, the incarnation of unholiness, the child of the devil. Its home should be in that outer darkness where there are weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. Such, faintly pictured, my friend, is what is the matter with the Democratic party."

Sheridan picked up the thread of his speech at the point where he had been interrupted. He was asked no more questions during the evening.

A Bottle Stopper.

If you want a stopper for a bottle of acid or any substance that would naturally call for a glass stopper because of the danger that the cork would be eaten up by the contents of the bottle, take the cork and steep it in vaseline. It will then be impervious to acids of any kind, and no action of chemicals will decay it. It will, in fact, be as good for all purposes as a glass stopper.—New York Dispatch.

Soap tablets are the latest form of compressed merchandise. They come packed in pretty boxes, each tablet about the size of a lozenge. Naturally they are chiefly valuable in traveling, but the slippery cake of the home dish may conveniently give way to these small doses.

The only remains of the splendid French possessions in India are five towns.

Irving W. Latimore, physical director of Y. M. C. A., Des Moines, Iowa, says he can conscientiously recommend Chamberlain's Pain Balm to athletes, gymnasts, bicyclists, foot ball players and the profession in general for bruises, sprains and dislocations; also for soreness and stiffness of the muscles. When applied before the parts become swollen it will effect a cure in one half the time usually required. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

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An expert embalmer and funeral director in readiness at all times. Call before purchasing.

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Having purchased the business and fixtures of the firm of Hunt Bros. I am in the business of selling all kind

Meats and Provisions,

Fish, Poultry, Etc.

I ask a share of the public patronage and guarantee my best efforts to give you good honest weight of the best meats I can buy at market figures. Should be pleased to see you at the shop. Corner Davenport and Stevens streets.

Very truly,

E. C. VESSEY

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ONEIDA SPRING

Brought to your home every morning, at a cost so low that all can afford it.

Apply to

ARTHUR TAYLOR.

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Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Feed Etc., Etc.

All my stock is new and fresh. My prices are low for cash, and it will pay anyone in the city to try our goods and prices.

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We Have the Largest and Best Stock of

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EVER BROUGHT TO THE CITY.

LOUIS ZOLINSKY, Prop.

O GREAT GROVER!

MAY THE PRAYER OF THE RIGHTEOUS AVAIL US MUCH.

He Spoke In Parables, but Now His People Have True Understanding—He Prepareth Them For a Life of Ease and Plenty. They Toil Not; Neither Do They Fat.

O great and all wise Grover, once more we thank thee for thy bountiful goodness toward us.

O great master, we thank thee for the privilege of putting sackcloth upon our backs and of sitting in ashes and of eating thy free trade soup.

O great master, we know that thou speakest in parables to us, for hast thou not said in one of thy speeches that wheat would be worth $1.25 per bushel, and that wages would be high if we would only make thee our president? Now, great master, it is all clear to us that thou speakest in parables, and that thy meaning was that, when McKinley and Reed should be elected in 1896, then we shouldst receive a high price for our wheat and high wages for our labor. But, great master, we love thee still, for we know that when thou art done with us that we will be fit subjects for a dime museum, there to earn plenty and rest in peace.

O great master, we know that the Breckinridge scandal has grieved thee sorely, and we know that when thou art grieved thou goest a-fishing in Buzzard's bay.

O great master, the supply of thy Cleveland badges is running short. The season of the howling blizzards is approaching, and we have not the wherewithal to replace thy badges.

O great master, we know thou hast often told us that the road of a free trader is a hard road to travel in this country, but blessed is he that endureth to the end, even though his friends be not able to recognize him.

If thou wilt only veto this Wilson bill, we will stand by thee firmly till 1896. Then we will hurrah loudly for McKinley and Reed.

O great Grover, we are growing thin upon the substance of things doubtful and things not seen. Wilt thou not do something, O great master, before thy term of office dost expire, for then thou wilt be a nobody, a nincompoop with no power and not able to do anything.

O great master, what is congress doing? Is it steeped in the silurian mud of partisan prejudice or hidden by the vapor rising 'midst its pampered imagination. It has blown its trumpet long and loud, but it has done us no good.

O great master, has this great congress which was on thy hands dropped through the crater into the mire and stuck there? Of a truth, master, there is but little danger that archæological research will ever unearth its lonely habitat, for is it not true, O Grover, that only the crudest fossils exist in that lower strata?

O great Grover, that free trade song which thou has sung is but as a chestnut. It has been sung and sung and sung again with variations. Yea, verily, it has been sung time and time again until all the people have grown weary of its dull monotone.

O great master, why hast thou not done something in these long 18 months of our weary wait, thou who hast had to bear with the lean of thy kind? It would even be a merciful act, O great and good Mr. Grover, to drive us from this earthly existence, for we are longing, longing, longing for a change.

JOHN D. WINN.

Independence, Or.

"Tariff Reform."

THE SHEEP IS OFFERED AS THE ONLY SACRIFICE TO THE FREE TRADE IDOL.

Republicans Decreased Our Debt.

Can you tell me how the debt of the United States and the amount of taxation compare, per capita of population, with those of other countries? L. M. McCUNE.

According to calculations at the census bureau, the debt of the United States amounts to $45 per family of five persons, or $9 per capita. On a similar basis of calculation the debt of Germany is $400 per family of five persons, or $80 per capita; the debt of France is $381 per family, or $76 per capita; of Austro-Hungary it is $354 per family, or almost $71 per capita; of Great Britain it is $337 per family, or $67.40 per capita. The average proportion of customs and internal revenue paid by each person in the countries mentioned below during the years 1882 to 1890 was as follows:

Australia	$25 06	Portugal	$7 14
Argentine	13 50	Germany	6 03
France	13 20	Austria	6 32
Great Britain	9 79	Denmark	6 23
Holland	9 09	Canada	6 09
Italy	8 56	Belgium	5 71
Spain	8 85	United States	5 05

It will thus be seen that, on the census bureau's basis of calculation, both the per capita of debt and of revenue contribution is less in the United States than in any of the other countries enumerated.

Which It Never Had.

After reading Senator Gray's report on the sugar scandal one is compelled to believe that with proper encouragement the senator could give even the Democratic party a good character.—Philadelphia Press.

CATCHING JEWFISH.

ANGLING FOR MARINE MONSTERS IN SAN DIEGO BAY.

The Process Is of the Progressive Kind. The Part Toothpicks Play—The Run With a Keg—Members of the Bass Family That Weigh Hundreds of Pounds.

Don't talk to a man from southern California about black bass fishing, or he will make your best bass story a feeble, pitiful thing. He will tell you of black bass that could swallow the biggest day's catch you ever made and take in your creel for dessert without as much as gulping. Voice a doubt, and the man from San Diego will pull from his fishing traps something that looks like a one fluked ship's anchor. That is what he fishes with for the strange, monstrous black bass in the bays and about the islands of the southern California coast. They don't call them black bass down there, though the fish commissioners say they are, and the naturalists have identified them by fins and bones and form with the gamy two and three pounders that make men fickle even to trout.

The men who catch these fish that sometimes weigh 1,000 pounds call them jewfish—a corruption of junefish. The last is a translation of one of their Mexican names. Probably they were called junefish from the fact that they are plentiful along the shores in the late spring and early summer. No matter how he got his name, the jewfish is a wonder. He looks like a bass fisherman's nightmare when they get him out of the water. Every fin and mark is there, magnified out of all proportion. His scales are as big as half dollars, his mouth is a gaping chasm, and the spikes of his dorsal fin are bigger than tenpenny nails.

The process of catching a jewfish is a progressive and interesting one. The fishers begin at the beginning. With bent pins or dip nets they look for minnows or sardelles. The quarry secured, it promptly becomes bait, and the concourse is treated to smelt fishing. Then comes the smelt's turn in the succession. He is impaled, and the fisherman, with a heavier rod and a larger hook, goes to the other side of the wharf for a halibut or a sea bass.

When the bait, dead or alive, is ready, the stoutest armed man on the wharf picks up the line. He swings the two or three pounds of bait around his head like an Indian does the bolas and hurls it seaward. The great line, as thick as a lead pencil, coils out after the hook, and that is nearly all until the fish comes along.

Incidentally toothpicks play quite a part in the fishing. Each fisherman takes a handful with him when he leaves the breakfast table. They stick one in a crack at the top of a pile and loosely loop the line around it. The shore part of the line is coiled on the wharf, and the end is fast to an empty powder keg or some such thing that will float well. On the toothpick is stuck a bit of white rag, and as half a dozen or a dozen lines are used at once there is a string of these little signal flags all along the dock. The fisherman has nothing more to do for awhile than to watch the flags. When one goes down, it means that something has taken the bait. After gathering in the barracouda heads or the impaled halibut the jewfish starts away like the locomotive on a fast express. Down goes the signal flag. Everybody around runs for the line. They know they can't hold the fish, but the resistance makes it harder for him and helps them to tire him out—the ultimate object. The great fish does not struggle at first, but moves steadily seaward, pulling the line through the men's hands. Occasionally, when the fish weighs less than 200 pounds, they can tire him out without paying out all of the line, but usually it all goes, and presently the struggle is transferred to the water. The empty powder keg bounces over the water most erratically, the men chase it in a boat, and when they catch it hold on. Then the real fun of jewfishing begins. It is just sport for a fish of any size to tow a whitehall around the bay, and it is pretty rough sailing in his wake. As soon as he realizes that there is a fight on the jewfish seems to forget that he is a staid bottom fish. All the steam of his black bass ancestors gets riley, and he plunges and turns, twists and strikes. Somewhere down in the cavern of his gullet he has an arrangement of bone like a couple of millstones, and when he discovers he cannot spit out the hook he tries to swallow it and grind the line apart, so the slack has to be carefully attended to. There are some tremendous fish in San Diego bay, and though the hooks are made of hand forged tool steel they have snapped many of them.

If everything goes well, if the hook holds and the fish does not grind the line, if he steers away from submerged buoy chains and docks, the fight must end in the death of the fish. Sometimes he tows the boat for three hours before his strength is gone and he is hauled to the surface. The death struggle is worst of all. The fish is dragged to the top and lies there, apparently all but dead. Then they drive a harpoon into him, and the sting of the steel starts all his life again. The harpoon line holds him near the surface, and he makes a great race for a little while, but, of course, it cannot last. At the end the fish is towed back to the dock, and there the floating population of San Diego is assembled. Everybody gets hold of a rope and hoists the giant fish upon the dock, and there the tired monster flounders, its mouth gaping like a tunnel and its eyes, big as baseballs, starting from their sockets.—San Francisco Examiner.

Two Points of View.

Wife—How people gaze at my new dress! I presume they wonder if I've been shopping in Paris.

Husband—More likely they wonder if I have been robbing a bank.—London Tit-Bits.

For Sale at Retail.

No. four and six boards.
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Lath and shingles.

tf STEVENS LUMBER CO.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of one hundred and seventy-eight & 66-100 dollars ($178.66) claimed to be due at the date of this notice, for principal and interest, upon a certain real estate mortgage executed on the 5th day of June 1892, and due one year after date, by G. W. Smith, mortgager, to John Hess, mortgagee, which said mortgage contains a power of sale, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Oneida County, Wisconsin, on the 7th day of June 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m., in volume I of mortgages, on page 221 and whereas said mortgage was, on the 9th day of June, 1894, duly assigned by said mortgagee to Giles S. Coon, which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Oneida County, Wisconsin, on the 14th day of June, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m., in volume I of mortgages, on page 22 and no action at law or otherwise having been commenced to recover the amount, or any part thereof, secured by said mortgage, and the power of sale having become operative by reason of said default:

Now, notice is hereby given that, by virtue of said power of sale, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the land and premises therein described, to wit: Lots four (4) and nine (9) in Block five (5) of Coon & Barnes' Addition to the Village (now City) of Rhinelander, in Oneida County, Wisconsin, according to the recorded plat thereof, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, by the Sheriff of Oneida County, Wisconsin, on the 13th day of October, 1894, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the west door of the Court House in the City of Rhinelander in said County, for the purpose of satisfying the amount due on said mortgage as aforesaid, with solicitors fees and costs of sale.

Dated August 25th, 1894. GILES S. COON, Assignee of mortgage.

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We wish to give notice that we are selling no goods at cost. We claim to be honest, and do not wish you to make

US DISHONEST.

We propose to make a living out of our business.

If we sell some goods at cost we must sell others at more than honest profit and so cheat one portion of our customers to catch another, or else cheat our creditors,

Either is Dishonest.

A man who cheats in one thing will cheat in another, and the customer is never sure whether he has been cheated or not.

Our Motto is:

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If you like this treatment
GIVE US A CALL.

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Hardware...

NOW is your time to buy Hardware, Look Stoves, Heating Stoves, Nails, Saws, Carpenter Tools, Cutlery, Locks, Tinware, Agate ware, Bird Cages. Lanterns, Axes, Horse Shoes, Cant Hooks, Camp Outfits, Oakum, Packing, Packing of all Kinds, Emery Wheels, Grindstones, Spades, Shovels, Scoop Shovels, Coal Shovels, Garden Rakes, Rope, Paint, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, Window Glass, Glazed Windows, Doors, Tarred Felt, Iron Pumps. We also have one of the Best Make Bicycles, Guns, Rifles, Powder, Shot and a Complete Line of Fishing Tackle, Fish Poles, Etc.

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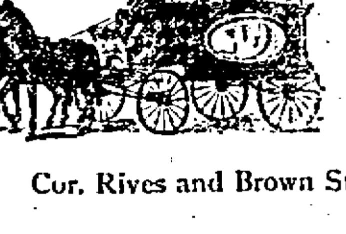

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